

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies
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Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

How the Dams Change the Map of Soviet Economy

Planning the Development of the Fergana Valley

Party Membership and Problems of Party Work

A History of the Arts Is Denounced

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How the Dams Change the Map of Soviet Economy

THE GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF COMMUNISM AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION CAPACITY.

(By L. Opatsky. Voprosy ekonomiki, No. 10, October [published in November], 1951, pp. 5-17. 10,000 words. Condensed text:)

... The construction projects of communism raise a number of questions concerning the location of new industrial enterprises, transport arteries and various branches of agriculture which will be established on the basis of the projects. In the political report of the Party Central Committee at the 16th Party Congress Comrade Stalin noted the importance of the problem of correct distribution of industry in the U.S.S.R. "However much we may develop the national economy, we cannot escape the problem of correctly locating industry, the leading branch of the economy," said Stalin. Comrade Stalin also emphasized the necessity of correct location of the chief branches of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. and pointed out the importance of specialization of provinces in various crops and branches of agriculture.

In this article an effort is made, using the example of various branches of the national economy of our country, to outline the enormous influence which construction of the great hydroelectric power stations and canals will have on the location of the Soviet Union's production capacity. ...

The new hydroelectric power stations on the Volga will be of interregional importance. They will exercise great influence on the development and the locating of production capacity not only in the Volga region, but in the adjacent regions of the Center and Central Black Soil provinces, where the greater part of the energy generated by the stations will be sent. The following table shows how the electric power from the Volga hydroelectric stations will be distributed (in billions of kilowatt hours);

Destination	Kuibyshev Station	Stalingrad Station	Total
Moscow	6.1	4.0	10.1
Central Black Soil	—	1.2	1.2
Volga area	2.4	2.8	5.2
For irrigation and watering	1.5	2.0	3.5
TOTAL	10.0	10.0	20.0

Sixty per cent of the electric power from the Kuibyshev station and 40% of the power from the Stalingrad station will be sent to the Moscow power system, which supplies Moscow and the regions surrounding it. The Central Black Soil provinces—Voronezh, Tambov, Kursk and part of Orel—will receive 12% of the power from the Stalingrad station. An enormous quantity of power will be transmitted to the Volga regions: in addition to 3,500,000,000 kilowatt hours destined for agriculture in the Volga and Caspian areas, industry and transport in Kuibyshev, Saratov, Stalingrad and Astrakhan Provinces will receive 24% of the electric power from the Kuibyshev station and 28% of the power from the Stalingrad station. ...

Transmission to the central provinces of the U.S.S.R. of the enormous quantity of electric power from the new Volga hydroelectric stations will make it possible to strengthen and rationalize the power base for the complex, diversified economy of this important economic region of the country. The improvement in power supply will have a great influence on the development of industry in this region, which during the years of the Stalin five-year plans has been turned into a large base for our machine-building, metalworking and high-grade metallurgical industries. The wide use of electric power, both for complex electrification, mechanization and automatization of production and for perfecting technology in ore mining, the metallurgical process and the working of metals, will lead to further development of these important branches of industry, and will open up broad prospects for increasing labor productivity and reducing unit costs of production. ...

The Volga hydroelectric power stations will give the Volga

area an enormous quantity of cheap electric power. Calculations show that the cost of this power will be approximately a fifth to a sixth the cost of power from large, modern thermal stations. A large amount of cheap electric power creates a necessary condition for the development of production demanding a great deal of power, such as electrometallurgy and electrochemistry.

The favorable geographical situation of the Volga area, between the Center and the South, with its mines and industry on the one side and the Urals on the other, and the convenient communication routes joining the Volga area to these regions create favorable conditions for the development of the machine-building industry and facilitate supply of the engineering works there with metal and also their cooperation with plants in adjacent areas. During the great patriotic war the importance of machine building and metalworking in the Volga area for the economy of the whole country increased as a result of the evacuation of many industrial enterprises to the area. Engineering in the Volga area already demands a considerable amount of metal; it will develop in the future mainly through the construction of agricultural and power machinery, shipbuilding and a number of other branches of machine building that are acquiring particular importance in connection with the great construction projects of communism. The engineering industry of the Volga area is creating an ever greater demand for metals, particularly for various kinds of steel alloys, and is extending the raw material base of secondary metallurgy: the machine-building plants use 60% to 70% of the metal, and the remaining 30% to 40% is used as scrap and by-products for secondary working. When the Volga-Don Navigation Canal is built the pig iron needed for secondary metallurgy will be brought from the Donets Basin by water.

The growing demands of the Volga area for metal, the existence here of considerable supplies of metal waste and scrap, the favorable conditions for the transport of pig iron from the South and the Urals, and, finally, the expediency of using the cheap electric power from the Volga hydroelectric power stations are all factors which create the necessary conditions for establishing metallurgical plants, demanding a great deal of power, in the neighborhood of the future hydroelectric power stations, such as plants for producing electric steel, ferro-alloys and nonferrous metallurgical products.

No less favorable prospects are opening up in the Volga regions for the development of electrochemical production. The most important condition for the construction of electrochemical works is, in addition to cheap power, the presence of various kinds of local chemical raw materials—petroleum by-products, combustible natural gases, various salts, etc. The oil-refining industry of the Volga area, which grew up on the basis of refining Caucasian oil, will develop in the future on the basis of local oil. The coal in the eastern part of the Donets Basin, 300 to 400 kilometers from the Lower Volga area around Stalingrad, is in effect local fuel for this region. When the Volga-Don Navigation Canal is built, delivery of this fuel will become much cheaper. ...

The construction of the great hydroelectric power stations and canals ensures the solution of the main tasks of socialist agriculture, above all an increase in the output of such important crops as grain and cotton. ...

There is a great part to be played also by the "granaries" of our country, such as the southern Ukraine, North Caucasus and Crimea. Grain crops occupy 70% to 80% of the total sown area in the Volga regions, southern Ukraine, the eastern districts of Rostov Province and the northern Crimea. However, these areas could not be a reliable grain base earlier, because the frequent droughts led to sharp vacillations in yield: in the southeastern regions of the European part of the country alone a loss of up to 200,000,000 poods of spring wheat was entailed in particularly dry years.

The irrigation of 4,750,000 hectares of fertile land in the

regions of the Volga and the Volga-Don Canal, in the southern Ukraine and northern Crimea, as well as the enormous work on field shelter belts and on introduction of grass crop rotation which will be carried out at the same time, will do away forever with the fatal effects of droughts and dry winds and will ensure the establishment of reliable, highly productive grain farming in these regions. As a result the part played by the southern and southeastern regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R. in the production of wheat, which is a most important food crop, will increase.

When the area under technical crops, such as cotton, sugar beet and the new fiber crops, etc., is extended, as well as the area under grass, the proportion of the area under grain will be reduced approximately to 40% to 50%. However the reduction in the proportion of the area under grain will be compensated by the increase in yields. According to data obtained from agricultural experimental stations, the yield of grain crops on irrigated land can be brought to 30 to 35 centners per hectare, and in certain regions to more, which will be several times as high as the average prewar yield.

As a result of the sharp increase in yields in the regions of irrigated grain farming, the harvest of grain crops will increase, in our calculations, by two to two and a half times, despite the fact that they will take less area on the irrigated lands. The introduction of grass crop rotation and the establishment of field shelter belts will ensure higher and more reliable harvests on the nonirrigated lands of the South and Southeast as well. All this will make it possible for these regions to play a greater part as the grain base of the European part of the Soviet Union.

The great construction projects will exercise enormous influence on the development of cotton growing and the locating of cotton cultivation. As a result of the measures taken by the Party and the government the gross harvest of raw cotton reached 2,700,000 tons in 1940, that is 3.5 times the prerevolutionary level. During the first postwar five-year plan new successes were achieved; in 1950 the harvest of raw cotton exceeded the prewar level by nearly 40%. ...

The total irrigated area in the zones of the Main Turkmenian, Volga-Don, Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canals will amount to 3,550,000 hectares, of which about 1,500,000 hectares will be under cotton. In the region of these canals five new areas will be formed for irrigated cotton cultivation.

The largest area of irrigated cotton growing is being set up along the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya, in the territory of Tashauz Province, the Turkmenian Republic and the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic, where the total of irrigated land will amount to 800,000 hectares. The second region of irrigated cotton growing will be in Western Turkmenia, where 500,000 hectares will be irrigated. In the area of the Main Turkmenian Canal a great new cotton base is therefore being set up which will almost equal the Uzbek Republic in size. In 1950 many parts of the Turkmenian Republic obtained an average yield of from 25 to 35 centners of cotton per hectare. There are grounds for believing that equally high yields will be obtained on the new irrigated lands. The remaining three areas of irrigated cotton growing will be set up in the European part of the U.S.S.R.: in the southern Ukraine, where it is intended to irrigate 1,200,000 hectares under all crops—870,000 hectares in Kherson Province and 250,000 in Zaporozhye and other provinces; in the northern part of the Crimea, where 300,000 hectares will be irrigated, and in the area of the Volga-Don Canal, where it is intended to irrigate 750,000 hectares (mainly in Rostov Province), of which 140,000 to 150,000 hectares will be under cotton. The experience gained in irrigated cotton growing in the south of the European part of the U.S.S.R. shows that it is possible to obtain high cotton yields in these new regions of irrigated cotton growing. The Vrilevsky Experimental Irrigation Station, the Cotton Institute and also state and collective farms in Kherson Province which employ irrigation are obtaining reliable yields of 18 to 20 centners per hectare.

The creation of new regions for irrigated cotton cultivation over an area of 1,500,000 hectares and the increase in yields of cotton are an important forward step to further development of Soviet cotton cultivation. Suffice it to say that these regions

will produce approximately as much raw cotton as was picked over the whole territory of the U.S.S.R. in 1950. The new regions of irrigated cotton growing that are being set up on the basis of the Main Turkmenian, Volga-Don, Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canals will introduce considerable changes in the cotton map and will bring the raw material sources nearer to the enterprises of the cotton industry.

During the prewar Stalin five-year plans great successes were obtained in extending cotton cultivation westward and northwestward away from the old cotton areas. In a short span of time the most northerly cotton-growing region in the world was set up in the southern Ukraine, in the Crimea, in the North Caucasus and in the southern part of the Lower Volga area. The area under cotton here increased to 500,000 hectares before the war, which amounted to 34% of the area under cotton throughout the whole of the Soviet Union. However, since cotton growing is a new branch of agriculture for these regions and was developed here on nonirrigated lands, the yields obtained here were low. The average yield of cotton in these regions during the five years before the war amounted to 3.4 centners per hectare, but some regions of the Ukraine and North Caucasus systematically obtained five to six centners per hectare. As a result the role these areas played as suppliers of cotton was insignificant; they produced less than 9% of the gross cotton harvest in the U.S.S.R. The establishment of three new areas of irrigated cotton growing in the zones of the Southern Ukraine, Northern Crimea and Volga-Don Canals will considerably increase the proportion of cotton produced by the European part of the country.

The new cotton base being set up in the zone of the Main Turkmenian Canal will make big changes in transporting cotton, reducing the distance to be covered by (Central Asian) cotton to the central regions, where the majority of textile mills are concentrated. ...

The watering of more than 20,000,000 hectares of pasture and the selected irrigation of small tracts of land for sowing fodder crops will radically change the conditions for the development of animal husbandry in the Caspian lowland, the Kara-Kum and the steppes of the southern Ukraine and the northern Crimea. ...

The enormous progress of socialist industry and agriculture in the U.S.S.R. ensured by the great construction projects of communism, will entail a growth in freight transportation and make new demands on all forms of transport. River transport and above all that most important river highway of our country, the Volga, acquire particular importance in the region of the new construction projects.

The Moscow Canal and the Ivankovo, Uglich and Shcherbakov water power systems were the first large hydrotechnical installations on the Volga. The construction of the Uglich and Shcherbakov systems improved navigation conditions on the Volga, especially in its upper course. The new hydro systems—at Gorky, Kuibyshev and Stalingrad—together with those already built on the Upper Volga will ensure guaranteed depth for navigation over the whole course of the river from Kalinin to its mouth.

When the Volga-Don Canal is built a vast job will have been completed and a deep water route created, linking the White and Baltic Seas and the Caspian Sea with the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. A stream of Donets coal and metal will pass along the canal for the Volga area, and timber and other freight for the Donets Basin, Rostov, the coasts of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov and the North Caucasus. Oil and oil products, paper, automobiles and tractors will travel from the Volga to the Don, grain from the North Caucasus and the lower reaches of the Don, and other freight from the Don to the Volga. Even at the commencement of the canal's service the trade turnover of the Don River basin will increase several times over its present level. ...

The great construction projects will also exercise great influence on the distribution of population over a considerable area of our country. Due to a number of historical reasons the south and southeast European part of the U.S.S.R. was settled later than the central and western regions. Unfavorable natural conditions (arid climate) were only partly responsible for delaying the development of agriculture and settlement of these areas.

The comparatively low density of population made it difficult to develop the natural resources of these areas. Natural resources and also human labor as embodied in machinery, raw materials and fuel can be put into motion and placed at the service of the national economy only by the application of living labor. Marx wrote that "living labor must embrace these things, raise them from the dead and turn them from only potential into genuinely active use values." In order to develop the natural resources and intensify agriculture in the regions of the great construction projects it will be necessary in a number of cases to resettle manpower there from other parts of the country. An even greater role in the liquidation of the manpower deficit must be played by measures to increase labor productivity; among these special place will be occupied by the electrification of industry, agriculture and transport, which will make it possible to raise the technological level of the most important branches of the economy in these regions. ...

FOOD AND LIGHT INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH UKRAINE

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN THE ZONE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE KAKHOVKA HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION AND SOUTHERN UKRAINE CANAL. (By L. Gorelik and G. Zhrebkin. *Voprosy ekonomiki*, No. 9, September [published in October], 1951, pp. 12-22. 8500 words. Condensed text:) ... The production capacity of the Dnieper region has grown tremendously during the Soviet regime as a consequence of the Stalin policy of industrialization and collectivization. After erection of the Lenin Hydroelectric Power Station on the Dnieper, the region became a big center for the metallurgical, machine building, chemical, light and food industries. During the prewar five-year plans big industrial centers were set up here, such as Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, Krivoi Rog, Nikopol, Dneprodzerzhinsk and others. The port towns of Nikopol and Kherson became large industrial centers. Great progress was also achieved in agriculture; large socialist agricultural enterprises—state farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and collective farms—equipped with up-to-date machinery were established ensuring a considerable increase in yields. The potentialities for the development of agriculture in the Dnieper region are exceptionally great, especially in Kherson, Nikolayev and Zaporozhye Provinces, but unfortunately they are not fully utilized because of dry climate. ...

The great construction work begun on Comrade Stalin's initiative in the southern Ukraine is opening up prospects for the final elimination of drought and an unparalleled development of the economy of this region. The Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station and the Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canals will give water to the regions of Kherson, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev and Dnepropetrovsk Provinces of the Ukraine and Crimea Province which are subject to drought. In all, 1,500,000 hectares of land will be irrigated and 1,700,000 hectares will be supplied with water. A great deal of work will be carried out to stabilize the Lower Dnieper Sands and increase forestation. Thus a dream of the Ukrainian people for centuries, impossible under capitalism, has become reality under the Soviet regime.

Irrigation and watering will make it possible to turn the arid regions with relatively low, unreliable harvests into regions where agriculture is highly developed, and will make radical changes in farming conditions. The fertile black earth and chestnut soils in the southern steppes of the Ukraine are not used with sufficient effectiveness because of lack of moisture. Irrigation and watering of the steppe and the creation of field shelter belts will make possible extensive cultivation of cotton, wheat, castor beans, grapes and other valuable crops.

Particular prospects are being opened up for cotton growing through irrigation. Cotton is a comparatively new crop for the Ukraine. In the 1930's there were only 20 hectares under cotton here, but now there are several hundred thousand. The introduction and widespread adoption of fast ripening varieties of cotton is an important condition for raising the yield in the southern steppes of the Ukraine. ...

Irrigation will make it possible to set up a reliable fodder base for animal husbandry. From three to four harvests of grass a year can be obtained on irrigated land, with yields up

to 150 centners per hectare. A reliable fodder base will make it possible to increase the numbers of animals and their productivity. ...

Highly intensive branches of agriculture such as fruit farming, truck gardening and viticulture will also be comprehensively developed in the southern Ukraine as a result of irrigation and watering; the output of these branches of agriculture will increase several times over. The prospects for the development of fruit farming and viticulture are particularly promising in the region of the Lower Dnieper Sands, which stretch for 130 kilometers from Kakhovka to the Black Sea and cover more than 200,000 hectares. ...

Thus as a result of the reconstruction of agriculture on the basis of irrigation a mighty raw material base for all branches of industry using agricultural products will be set up in the southern Ukraine. In connection with construction and the general advance of the economy of the region, the building-materials industry and other branches of industry working on the bases of local minerals will be widely developed.

The problem of long-term development of the south of the Ukraine Republic in connection with the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station and the Southern Ukraine Canal has not yet been studied to an extent which would make it possible to draw a full picture of the development of individual branches of industrial production. Nevertheless, the basic directions for the development of the light and food industries of the southern provinces (Kherson, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev and Dnepropetrovsk) in connection with the building of the great construction projects of communism are sufficiently clear. Let us try to describe these basic directions.

The advance of agriculture in the southern Ukraine in connection with the irrigation and watering of the steppes will create a powerful raw material base, primarily for all branches of light industry. Particularly wide prospects are being opened up for the development of the textile industry, mainly the cotton cloth industry. The amount of cotton cloth produced in the Ukraine is at present less than 0.5% of the nation's entire output. The weak development of the cotton cloth industry in the Ukraine is due mainly to the absence of a dependable raw cotton base. Irrigation of the southern steppes will enable cotton to be grown here on a wide scale—the area under cotton will almost be doubled and yields of cotton will be triple and more than triple what is obtained on nonirrigated land. The increase in supplies of cotton must be accompanied by a corresponding extension of mill capacity to ensure processing. In connection with this, new cotton-cleaning and cotton fabric enterprises must be built. It must be presumed that when reconstruction of the economy of the southern Ukraine has been completed conditions will be established not only for a considerable increase in the total quantity of cotton but for a radical change in its quality. This will enable a wider assortment of cotton fabrics to be produced and will meet the growing demand of the public.

The necessary conditions for development of the woolen industry will also be created in the southern Ukraine. The amount of woolen goods produced in the Ukraine is insignificant at present in comparison with the amount used and production is, moreover, limited largely to the simplest kinds of woolen fabrics. The development of sheep breeding, especially of fine-fleeced sheep, will greatly increase raw materials for the woolen industry in the southern Ukraine and will be an important factor in its reconstruction and further development. A number of new enterprises for processing wool will be built as a result of the extension of the raw material base. The abundance of fine-quality wool from fine-fleeced sheep will enable output of fine woolen fabrics to be increased, and will also make it possible to start production of worsteds, the most valuable type of woolen fabric. These are not produced in the Ukraine at present.

The cultivation of mulberry trees to feed silkworms will create a raw material base for development of the raw silk industry, which does not exist in the Ukraine at present. It will be expedient to organize primary processing of raw silk in cotton mills.

The enormous growth in textile production and the increase in production in the corresponding types of raw material create further possibilities for development of the clothing,

knitted goods, leather, footwear and haberdashery industries in the southern Ukraine.

Thus light industry in the Ukraine, which is a child of the prewar Stalinist five-year plans, will receive new possibilities for a further mighty advance with the completion of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station.

The food industry will also be greatly expanded in connection with the vast hydroelectric construction work being carried out in the south of the Ukraine. Up to the present time the food industry in the southern provinces of the Ukraine has been insufficiently developed as a consequence of its insignificant raw material base. As a result of the reconstruction of agriculture on the basis of irrigation, a mighty raw material base is being set up in the southern regions of the Ukraine for all branches of the food industry. ...

The increase in population and in the yields of grain crops is bringing about a considerable increase in the demand made on flour mills. In Kherson, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev and Dnepropetrovsk Provinces a shortage of machinery for processing wheat is already felt. In order to ensure the flour industry the necessary production base, the existing enterprises of the province milling trusts must first of all be reconstructed. A number of new rolling mills of moderate size should be constructed, primarily in the central regions (for example, Snigiryovka, Ochakov, Veselinovo, etc.).

The oils industry has been developed in all the southern provinces of the Ukraine, particularly in Dnepropetrovsk Province. The main raw material on which oil mills work at present is sunflowers. In Kherson, Zaporozhye and Nikolayev Provinces production of oil from cotton is growing, thanks to the wide sowing of this crop. In addition to cotton, such valuable oil crops as peanuts and castor-oil plants will be cultivated in the southern provinces, considerably increasing the raw material base of the oils industry in these areas. The increase in production of oil-bearing seeds demands an increase in the capacity of the oil-milling industry which must be effected mainly through new capital construction. A number of new large, medium and small oil-extracting works will be built in the cotton-growing centers, particularly in Kherson, Nikolayev and Melitopol. It will be expedient to organize processing of cotton seeds at cotton-ginning mills. It is beyond doubt economically very advantageous to combine the cleaning of cotton with the processing of its seeds in one factory. Since peanuts will be mainly raised in the irrigated agricultural zone, chiefly in the southwestern part of Kherson Province, it will also be expedient to build a peanut-processing mill there. Castor-oil plants will be sown primarily to the north of the areas where cotton and peanuts are grown. The necessary mills must be built in this zone to process castor beans.

Establishing production of oil from cotton seeds, peanuts and castor-oil plants will increase the volume of output of the oils industry and considerably increase its variety. This will facilitate an advance in the part it plays in the national economy, not only within the Ukraine but in the Soviet Union as a whole.

Among the branches of the food industry for which there are great prospects of development in the southern provinces of the Ukraine is the fruit- and vegetable-processing industry and the wine industry. At present these branches are scarcely developed at all here, due to lack of raw materials. When the steppe is watered and irrigated, an intensive development of viticulture, fruit farming and truck gardening will be possible, which will make it possible to establish a dependable base for the corresponding branches of the food industry. The conditions for the development of viticulture, fruit farming and truck gardening will be especially favorable in the districts of the Lower Dnieper and also in the Akimovka and Kamenka-Dneprovskaya Districts.

Enlargement of the area of irrigated meadows and pastures in the southern provinces of the Ukraine will ensure a considerable advance in animal husbandry. This will enable development of 11 branches of the food industry based on livestock products, above all the meat industry. At present this is most widely developed in Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye Provinces. A comparison of the facilities for processing meat and the raw material resources available shows that it is necessary to reconstruct and re-equip the small meat combines in

Zaporozhye, Krivoi Rog and Nikolayev in the near future and also to build a number of new stockyards and canneries. ...

The development of animal husbandry, fruit farming and truck gardening in the southern provinces of the Ukraine, the increase in catch of fish in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov and the development of fishing in reservoirs will considerably extend the raw material base of the canning industry.

The canning enterprises in the southern provinces of the Ukraine are not merely of republic but of Union importance. The main canning industry center is Kherson Province. The Stalin Cannery, one of the largest in the U.S.S.R., is situated here. The canneries now existing are mainly of the combine type: they work on meat, meat and vegetables, legumes, fish, vegetables and fruit. Further increase in output of canned foods will be brought about mainly through improving the organization of production in existing canneries, through better utilization of their capacity and the liquidation of seasonal working.

The swift increase in the population in the southern provinces of the Ukraine and the systematic improvement of their standard of living and cultural standards demands further development of production of confectionery and macaroni products. It is uneconomical to import confectionery and macaroni products from other provinces. It is essential to build new factories (particularly in Zaporozhye) and to increase production at existing enterprises. It is also essential to increase the production base of the starch, brewing and other branches of the food industry.

The development of all branches of the food industry in the southern provinces of the Ukraine on the basis of maximum utilization of local agricultural supply will play a large part in increasing output of food products in our country.

The great hydrotechnical construction in the southern Ukraine and the further development of industrial and housing construction demand an enormous quantity of building materials. ...

The southern provinces of the Ukraine have a considerable raw material base for the production of brick, slate, building stone, ballast stone, binding agents and other materials. It can fully supply the demands of industry for building materials. The only raw material which is lacking is that needed for the production of gypsum. However, gypsum can be brought in from other parts of the Ukraine, in particular from Stalino Province, where the gypsum industry is widely developed.

In order to increase output of building materials in the southern provinces, existing enterprises will be more fully equipped and extended and a number of new factories will be built. In Kherson Province output of lime can be increased at the Archangel and Kherson works. A highly mechanized plant for processing coquina can be set up in the region of the Stepankov deposits. New enterprises for the production of brick and slate will be organized in Kherson, Kalinin, Tsyurupinsk and Genichesk Districts. In Zaporozhye Province production must be increased at all brickyards, at the slag block works in Zaporozhye and at the Chokrov slate works. There are possibilities of increasing lime output at the Zaporozhye, Kushugum and Konkryn works, of building new yards for making bricks, slate and ceramic products in Pologi, Chernigovka and Andreyevka Districts and of building a factory for the output of coquina blocks in the village of Belenkoye, Verkhnyaya Khortitsa District. In Nikolayev Province it is essential to extend the Petrov, Ochakov, Arbuzinka, Novaya Odessa, and Kazanka brickyards and the Berezanka slate factory and to build new factories in Meshkov and Pogorelovo. In Dnepropetrovsk Province output of wall and binding materials, slag blocks and slate must also be increased. ...

In reviewing the possibilities for the development of the most important branches of industry in the southern provinces of the Ukraine, it must be emphasized in conclusion that the general prospects for development of these branches of industry from the point of view of their interaction with other economic factors are also extraordinarily favorable. The Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station and the existing power stations will create a great power base for the growth of industry. Electric power will be widely used in all branches of the economy. Thanks to the abundance of locally produced building materials, favorable conditions will be created for the speedy construction of new enterprises. The laying of new railroads, the improvement of navigation on the Lower Dnieper and the creation of a dense network of highways will ensure punctual delivery

of raw material for industry and removal of finished products.

The problem of the long-term development of industry in the southern provinces of the Ukraine in connection with the great construction projects of communism still demands profound study. It is indisputable that the great new hydrotechnical installations will exercise a powerful influence not only on the development of agriculture, but on the increase in the industrial might of the southern provinces of the Ukraine. It is essential for the successful development of the industry in the southern provinces of the Ukraine on the basis of the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station and the Southern Ukraine Canal and irrigation system to make a serious study of a number of important economic problems.

The task of studying the long-term power balance in the southern provinces of the Ukraine acquires particular importance. It is essential to work out measures for the development of the capacity of the southern electric power system to dimensions which would create a reliable base for the further development of various branches of heavy industry as well.

The basic tendencies of industrial development reviewed above in no way exhaust the entire range of new problems arising in connection with the great Stalinist construction project in the southern Ukraine. All these problems must be solved within a short and limited period. Various scientific research institutes, ministries, planning, drafting and economic organizations, and scientific workers and specialists in the most varied fields of production must be enlisted in the task of studying them. ...

THE OVER-ALL PICTURE OF THE ADVANTAGES

THE ROLE OF THE GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF COMMUNISM IN INCREASING THE PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF THE U.S.S.R. (By A. Vinter. *Bolshevik*, No. 18, September [published in October], 1951, pp. 23-32. 8000 words. Condensed text:) ... What influence will the new hydroelectric stations have on the development of socialist industry?

Industrial enterprises, operating on cheap electricity, will be situated at the intersections of water and rail arteries and highways. This will make possible uninterrupted supply of raw materials to the factories and plants, will increase and cheapen the mass production of various items and guarantee transportation of the output over long distances.

The new industry in the areas of the great construction projects will be developed on the basis of full electrification. The Volga hydroelectric centers will speed up the development of industry not only in the areas directly adjoining the Volga but will also become the basis of intensive electrification of distant industrial centers—Moscow, the Central Black Earth provinces and other areas. The new water power stations will make it possible to ensure more rational distribution of production capacity and to increase greatly the production capacity of many branches of industry. ...

On the basis of the cheap energy of the new hydroelectric stations high-production methods of metalworking will receive mass application: electric tempering; electroextraction; inductive, high-frequency heating; electric welding; electric drying. Soviet industry has already achieved great progress in this direction. Putting the powerful hydroelectric centers into operation will speed up the development of our electrometallurgy and also electrochemistry. Electrometallurgy will be able to completely satisfy the growing demand of machine building for the superhard alloys and higher grades of steel. This will make it possible to increase output of machines, automobiles, electrical equipment, apparatus and instruments. ...

Connected with the completion of the great construction projects of communism is the building of the new water transport system. Its main link is the great Russian river Volga and the waterways linking all five seas of the European part of our country. The Volga, as is well known, carries a vast quantity of goods. This waterway intersects a number of trunk lines which link the industrial districts of the European part of the Soviet Union with the extremely rich regions of the Urals, Central Asia and Siberia. With the construction of hydroelectric stations the importance of the Volga waterway will increase further. After complete reconstruction, the Volga will

occupy first place among the rivers of the world in length and size of basin. After the joining of the great Russian river with neighboring river systems the area of its basin will become almost 25% greater than the area of the largest basin in the world, that of the Amazon. The reconstructed Volga, obedient to the will of Soviet man, will serve the interests of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. many times better than it does today.

An analysis of the economics of water transport shows that the unit cost of transport by water is considerably lower than that of rail transport. Water transport expends per 1000 ton-kilometers almost half the fuel required by rail transport. The amount of packing required for a cargo to be shipped by water is considerably less than for a load going by rail. Finally, in water transport productivity in ton-kilometers per man is more than twice as great as in rail transport. ...

Within five to seven years more than 28,000,000 hectares of land will have been irrigated. In this area one could fit the territories of Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Denmark together. In the history of agriculture no one country has ever—nor have all countries together—irrigated in such a short period land massifs of these dimensions. Hundreds of years passed before mankind succeeded in irrigating 80,000,000 hectares. Calculations show that the productivity of the land earmarked by us for irrigation will permit 100,000,000 people to be clothed, fed and housed with ease. Thus, for instance, the irrigation in the southern Ukraine will create favorable conditions for getting harvests of winter wheat up to 30 to 35 centners a hectare, of cotton up to 18 to 20 centners, of potatoes up to 300 centners, of grapes and fruits up to 80 to 90 centners, of sugar beets up to 400 to 500 centners a hectare. The irrigation and development of new territory in the area of the Main Turkmenian Canal will make it possible to obtain dependable harvests there of 30 to 40 centners of high-quality cotton per hectare. The production of cotton in the Turkmenian Republic will increase sevenfold or eightfold. ...

In the areas affected by the new power and irrigation system great attention will be paid to the development of animal husbandry, above all to the development of sheep breeding, for which the irrigation of new land massifs in the South and Southeast will create most favorable conditions. Thus, the irrigation of millions of hectares of new pastures in the area of the Main Turkmenian Canal alone will make it possible to increase severalfold the number of cattle, camels and sheep. The number of the most valuable breed, the caracul sheep, will rise steeply. ...

The Soviet people, under the guidance of the party of Lenin and Stalin, have constructed socialism. The giant construction projects on the main water arteries of the country, testifying to the tremendous increase in the production capacity of the U.S.S.R., are inspiring the Soviet people to new heroic deeds and strengthening their confidence in the triumph of communism!

SIBERIAN RIVERS' WATER FOR CENTRAL ASIA NEXT?

THE GREAT HYDROELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS OF THE STALIN EPOCH. (By M. Davydov. *Bolshevik*, No. 20, October [published in November], 1951, pp. 24-36. 10,000 words. Condensed text:) ... Construction of the tremendous hydroelectric stations and canals which our people are enthusiastically undertaking marks a great step forward on the way to the creation of the material-technical basis for communist society and for further advance in the welfare of the masses. The new hydroelectric stations will have a capacity exceeding 4,200,000 kilowatts, ensuring a yearly output of electricity amounting to about 23,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

The Soviet Union possesses incalculable water resources. On the territory of our country there flow more than 108,000 rivers, with a total length of more than 2,500,000 kilometers. On the large rivers alone—and there are about 1500 of these—it is possible to build hydroelectric stations with a capacity of 300,000,000 kilowatts, producing annually 2,700,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. Apart from this the small rivers possess water power resources amounting to 45,000,000 kilowatts, which would yield about 300,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. ...

One of the most important measures in this respect is rationalized utilization of the Volga. The waters of the Volga

constitute 7% of the average annual flow of all the rivers in the country. Along the waterways of the Volga are situated large industrial centers and extensive farming areas. About 25% of the entire population of the U.S.S.R. lives in the Volga basin. In this basin three problems of national economy must be solved: the problems of power, irrigation and transport. The root of these problems lies in transformation of the entire Volga, Lower Kama and Oka into a series of lake-like reservoirs with great depths. The free Volga must become a Volga of locks, subordinated to the will of man, a river which by means of dams will yield enormous quantities of electricity. Altogether the Volga without its tributaries can yield 32,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year.

Its dams should contribute to the further development of water transport. The entire Volga from Kalinin to Stalingrad will be transformed into an unending cascade of hydroelectric stations connected by navigable locks. ...

At the same time the dams will keep the flood waters in reservoirs. In the spring the main mass of the water—50% to 60% of the annual flow—goes down the Volga into the Caspian. In the short spring period it is impossible to make use of so vast a quantity of Volga water. With the building of dams on the Volga and its tributaries it will be possible to use the water from the reservoirs evenly throughout the whole year. ...

With the completion of the construction of the Volga-Don Navigation Canal one of the most important tasks in the joining of the waterways of the U.S.S.R. will be solved: The river systems of the Black Sea basin will be linked with the navigable rivers of the Volga and Northwestern basins. The Volga-Don waterway will join the White, Baltic and Caspian Seas with the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. This will create the necessary conditions for the further economic development of many areas of the country. The Volga-Don Canal is 101 kilometers long; it will contain 13 locks. Three powerful pumping stations, each able to pump 45 cubic meters of water a second, will convey this water into the navigable locks and will also carry it for the purpose of irrigating the land. ...

The total economic effect of the great Stalin construction projects will be colossal. The abundant electricity which Moscow and the surrounding central industrial areas will receive will give fresh impetus to the further development—even more rapid than now—of industry, and in particular of its heart, the machine-building industry. A considerable advance in industry will take place also in the Central Black Soil and Volga areas of the country. Of tremendous scope will be the development of the industry of the Turkmenian Republic, which possesses considerable natural resources. The mass use of electricity in industry will produce changes in the production process itself. The technology in a number of types of production will change; mechanization, automatization and remote control will be widely employed. The giant Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations will make possible the development of electro-metallurgy and electrochemistry on a large scale. Our industry is being given the prospect of completing complex mechanization on an electrical basis. The tremendous streams of electricity which will flow into industry will ensure a new advance in labor productivity and further improvement in the work in the enterprises. Electrification, as Lenin foretold, will turn our factories and plants into "clean, light laboratories, worthy of man." The mass electrification of industry will make it possible to lighten human labor. It will contribute to the further advance in the cultural and technical level of the working class, facilitating the process of eliminating the differences between mental and manual workers.

Together with the electrification of industry, completion of the great hydrotechnical construction on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu-Darya will lead to unprecedented development of the production capacity of socialist agriculture, to the reconstruction and development of the water arteries, to increase in the water supply for the industrial centers, to the transformation of nature and the improvement of climatic conditions over wide areas.

The southern steppes of the Ukraine will be transformed into a real jewel of agriculture, where it will be possible to get up

to 20 centners of cotton per hectare, up to 35 centners of winter wheat, 400 to 500 centners of sugar beets, and 80 to 90 centners of grape and fruits. On the irrigated lands along the Don alone there will be harvested annually up to 1,500,000 tons of wheat alone, almost half of what is harvested by all of Great Britain. The Volga-Aktyubinsk floodlands will be converted into one of the most highly productive agricultural areas of the U.S.S.R. In the place of arid deserts there will grow up in Turkmenia vast oases with cotton fields, rice plantations, fruit gardens and lemon and orange groves. ...

As a result of realization of the construction projects of communism more than 28,000,000 hectares of land will be irrigated and watered. If one takes into account the fact that irrigation and watering canals are at the moment being built in the Central Black Soil areas and on the Don, in the North Caucasus and in the Transcaucasian republics, in Central Asia and in Kazakhstan, in Moldavia and in the Ukraine, in Siberia and in other areas of the U.S.S.R., one can see how the total areas of irrigation and watering will increase in the next ten years. ...

Among the great problems connected with the economics of water in the not distant future must be included the fundamental redistribution in space of water resources over the wide area of the three great plains of the country—the West Siberian, Turan and Caspian plains.

On the vast West Siberian plain more rain falls than can be dried up by the heat of the sun. Only the southern part of the plain, about 500,000 square kilometers, is situated in the dry zone. For the irrigation and watering of this area 35 to 40 cubic kilometers of water a year is sufficient, which constitutes 1/30th of the total flow of rivers into the Kara Sea. Thus, 29/30ths of the water resources of the West Siberian plain now flow into the Arctic Ocean without being put to economic uses. Therefore the thought arises quite naturally of taking a part of the flow of the rivers of Western Siberia—the Ob and the Yenisei—and directing it to the Turan and Caspian plains for hydroelectric needs, irrigation for agriculture and livestock farming, and water transport. To do this it is necessary to turn a part of the flow of these rivers from north to south. Then the deserts and semideserts of Central Asia and Kazakhstan will receive the water they need in great quantities. Here, in the areas of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the abundant heat of the sun will unite with the abundant water of Siberia and will make possible the growing of great harvests and manifold increase of highly productive livestock.

The creation of a new flow of water exceeding the flow of the Volga will fundamentally alter the vegetation of the deserts, will destroy the dry winds at their origin. Evaporating here, the Siberian water will bring changes to the climate of a vast territory, which, in turn, will produce an increase in the water-bearing capacity of existing rivers and will bring water to rivers which have dried up. Thus, bringing Siberian water to Central Asia and Kazakhstan will have a beneficent influence on the climate of these vast areas, will make it possible to transform them into a rich and flourishing land.

The problem of using Siberian waters in the deserts of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is vast in its dimensions. Its solution will require careful study and intricate and thorough preparation. ...

Forthcoming Issues

—will contain a roundup of recent major articles on industry and trade, including the planning of production and distribution, a roundup of articles on agriculture, emphasizing the effects of the amalgamation of collective farms and the harm of violation of the collective farm statutes, and a series of articles on postwar legal thought and new books on the law, as well as several articles on ideological deviations and throwbacks in the folklore and literature of various nationalities. In

**THE CURRENT DIGEST
OF THE SOVIET PRESS**

Planning the Development of the Fergana Valley

THE PATH OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF THE FERGANA VALLEY. (By K. Bedrintsev. *Voprosy ekonomiki*, No. 10, October [published in November], 1951, pp. 18-25. 6000 words. Condensed text:) ... The problem of comprehensive development of the production potential of the Fergana Valley is one of the most important economic problems. The Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences is now studying the scientific foundations for long-term development of the productive capacity of the Fergana Valley during the next 15 to 20 years.

In studying the methods for comprehensive development of the economy of the Fergana Valley the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences proceeds from the following theses:

1. The general state political and economic tasks constitute the basis which determines the way in which the economy is to be specialized. To fulfill these tasks a territorial division of labor is being carried out along lines which will ensure expanded reproduction in the economy of the country as a whole at the fastest possible pace and on the widest scale.

2. Historical-economic and natural conditions are being taken into consideration in determining the specialization for the area, as factors which influence the locating of production capacity.

3. The economy should be developed so as to make rational use of natural resources for the purpose of bringing about rapid economic and cultural advance in the region. For this the most favorable material and technical conditions of development must be created for the specialized branches of production.

4. Specialization of production and the economy as a whole are being considered dynamically and in close relation to the tasks of developing the economy of the whole of Central Asia.

5. In accordance with the natural historical conditions, the geographical boundaries and principally, the nature of the social-historical development, not only the valley part of Fergana but the foothill and mountain districts adjoining it are being considered as a single economic unit.

The area of the valley itself covers over 20,000 square kilometers; together with the slopes of the adjacent hills, the valley contains more than 40,000 square kilometers. Irrigated agriculture has been practiced in the valley since ancient times, and the predominant crop is cotton. Eighty per cent of the valley is now part of the Uzbek Republic. The mountainous parts of the area, which are mainly inhabited by Kirgiz and Tadzhiks, have developed largely as stock-breeding and grain-growing areas.

The territory of Fergana, inhabited by Uzbeks, Kirgiz and Tadzhiks, was divided up according to national demarcation lines among three republics, in accordance with the principles of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy. Of course, this in no way infringed upon the economic unity of the Fergana Valley. The Stalinist friendship among peoples and realization of the socialist principles of locating production are creating firm economic ties among all branches of the economy in this region.

The Fergana Valley is one of the main cotton-growing regions of the U.S.S.R. Moreover, all the conditions exist for a considerable increase in cotton production in Fergana, both by bringing new land into use and by increasing yields of this crop.

During the Stalin five-year plans the irrigation system in the Fergana Valley has been considerably improved and appreciably extended. Irrigation is the vital basis of the whole oasis. Irrigation works have enabled new land to be brought under irrigated cultivation and the water supply to irrigated lands to be considerably improved. However, a certain portion of the irrigated lands is in an unsatisfactory condition from the point of view of amelioration. In the Uzbek provinces of the Fergana Valley about 35% of the irrigated area is to some extent saline, which has a bad effect on cotton yields.

At present less than half the land is cultivated in the Uzbek

provinces of the Fergana Valley. Soil amelioration research has shown that the area of irrigated land could be increased almost 40%. In addition, large areas in the Kirgiz and Tadzhik parts of Fergana could be utilized. Thus in the next few years the cultivated area in Fergana can be considerably extended, which opens up wide prospects for the further extension of cotton growing on the basis of cotton and grass crop rotations. The transition to the new system of irrigation and consequent enlarging of the fields will also increase the area under cotton.

Almost 95% of all crops are sown on irrigated land in the Uzbek provinces of the Fergana Valley. The percentage of land under various crops is as follows: cotton 65%, grass 18%, grain crops about 12%, vegetables, melons and tobacco about 5%. The proportion of grain crops on irrigated lands is, as we see, too large. It is well known that grain crops (with the exception of rice) ought not to be grown on irrigated land unless they are sown for ameliorative purposes. Therefore freeing irrigated lands now incorrectly used for grain and their use for cotton and grass crop rotations opens up additional prospects for the development of cotton growing.

The figures for crop yields also show that a further increase in yields of cotton is possible. There is a considerable number of collective farms in Fergana which obtain reliable harvests every year, 60% higher than the average yield of cotton for the Fergana Valley. Meanwhile, on 10% of the area under cotton, yields 40% lower than the average for the region are obtained. Calculations carried out at the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences show that through more rational utilization of the existing irrigated area, increase in the extent of irrigated lands, transfer to the new system of irrigation* and also through an increase in yields, output of cotton in the Fergana Valley can be increased at least 2.5 times.

Cotton growing is the main branch of economy in Fergana. It is being successfully combined with silk production and fruit growing, which are also of great economic importance. At present one-third of the total of raw silk cocoons produced in the Union comes from Fergana Valley. ...

Specialization of agriculture in the Fergana Valley in cotton growing, and the combination of this with silk growing and fruit farming, meets the general interests of the state and ensures the fullest utilization of the specific production conditions which have formed here as a result of historical development and natural conditions, which favor the development of these branches of agriculture. The development of cotton growing in the Fergana Valley, i.e., in the old, long-settled area, where there are labor resources, a developed irrigation system and other means of production, will help the solution of the task of increasing cotton output in the shortest possible time. ...

The oil industry and nonferrous metallurgy are new branches of economic specialization in the economy of the Fergana Valley.

The basis of oil output at the present are paleogenic deposits. However the oil deposits in the Fergana Valley are not confined to a limited number of levels. The largest deposits are those of the Tertiary Mesozoic and Paleozoic periods, industrial exploitation of which has not yet been started. The geological regularity of the Fergana depression enables us to draw conclusions about the possibility of discovering oil-bearing deposits in central Fergana, too. Thus, the Fergana Valley, with rich oil resources, may occupy an important place in solving the task of further increasing oil output in the country. ...

During the Stalin five-year plans new branches of industry have arisen in Fergana and the old ones have been extended. ...

Heavy industry accounts for 27% of the total gross output of the region, light industry for 58% (including cotton ginning 38%), and the food industry 14%. A number of branches of industry have been set up here, producing both consumers' and capital goods. Various industrial products are exported from Fergana

* [For a description of the temporary-channels irrigation system see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 32.]

not only to the Central Asian republics, but to the European regions of the U.S.S.R.

Alongside this, certain branches of industry are still very poorly developed and do not satisfy the internal demands of Fergana itself. Among them must be included the production of electric power, mineral fertilizers, bricks, lime and other local building materials, finished cotton cloth, footwear, manufactured goods, meat and dairy products, furniture, confectionery and certain other food products.

In past years much has been done to set up a comprehensively developed industry in Fergana, providing the economy with capital goods and the population with consumers' goods. But the bottlenecks and disproportions which still remain must be overcome, since these are holding up the complex development of the Fergana economy and causing uneconomical transportation over long distances.

The structure of the economy of the Fergana Valley has determined the composition and employment of the population: 88% of the able-bodied are employed in agriculture and 12% in industry. As a result of the high density of the farm population it has less work to do per capita than in other parts of Uzbekistan. In the Fergana Valley there is an average of 1.3 hectares of cultivated land per able-bodied person, whereas in Tashkent Province, for example, there are 2.2 hectares. Manpower could be released from the Fergana Valley and used for the further development not only of this region but of other parts of Central Asia.

Such is, in outline, the present structure of the economy and the possibilities which were taken into consideration when deciding on the path of complex development of the Fergana Valley economy.

It follows from the above that in order to intensify comprehensive development of the economy of Fergana it is essential to solve the following tasks:

To develop the power base in order to create reserves of power to ensure further development of industry and the electrification of agriculture; to extend the production of capital goods, above all for the branches of industry in which Fergana specializes;

To ensure that all the agricultural raw material produced in Fergana receives primary processing on the spot and that all the waste and by-products of agriculture and industry in the area are utilized industrially, and in particular to ensure the further development of the cotton-ginning and butter (dairying) industry;

To set up the necessary number of repair enterprises to service the branches of the economy existing in the Fergana Valley;

To bring the production of local building materials up to the quantities which would fully satisfy the needs of the area, and also to develop forestry, with the aim of producing timber for building and sundry purposes, above all for the needs of the collective farms;

To strengthen and develop the building industry (which includes organizing production of building supplies and parts);

To develop the enterprises of the light and food industries with the purpose of providing the population of the area with the maximum of mass-consumption goods and food;

To supply the population of Fergana fully with foodstuffs, in the first place with vegetables and potatoes, fruit, dairy and meat products;

To establish more efficient organization of production, in the first instance by intensifying coordinated and combined production;

To ensure the fullest possible industrial use of mineral deposits;

To develop the system of automobile roads and railroads, ensuring normal transport ties within the region and with surrounding areas;

To organize the direct training in Fergana of qualified workers and engineers and technicians.

Let us review some of the main questions connected with solution of the above-mentioned tasks.

Fergana possesses rich hydroelectric resources, which would enable a number of large, medium and small hydroelectric power stations to be set up. Calculations have been made which show that through maximum use of optimum sources of

hydroelectric power alone the output of all the electric power stations in Fergana could be increased tenfold.

The coal resources in the Fergana Valley make it possible to increase the present rate of coal output several times over.

There are also great stores of natural gas in the Fergana Valley and it is possible to produce gas out of coal there, which will enable the scale on which gas is used in industry to be considerably increased and the domestic needs of town and country to be satisfied.

Thus the Fergana Valley has every possibility of establishing a great power base which would supply the industry of the area and its domestic needs and make possible considerable application of electricity in farming and transport. At the same time the Fergana Valley will be capable of supplying other parts of Central Asia with oil products and coal.

In order to develop and strengthen the material-technical base of cotton growing in Fergana two nitrogen works can be established, one for conservation of coal gas, the other for processing natural gas; and also another superphosphate factory. The output of these factories will fully meet the requirements of cotton growing.

Tractors, agricultural machinery and automobiles essential for the agriculture of Fergana will be in the main brought in from other parts of the U.S.S.R. At the same time, it is possible to develop production of certain kinds of agricultural machines on the spot, which necessitates changing the production program of the Building Machinery Plant at Andizhan.

The needs of agriculture for other material and technical items (agricultural tools, horse-drawn carts, pest destroyers, building and repair materials, etc.) will be satisfied in the main out of local production.

Development of the oil industry requires that its material-technical base be considerably strengthened and developed. For this purpose it is expedient to set up a factory manufacturing oil equipment in Fergana, and to develop construction and installation enterprises, metal repair works and other subsidiary enterprises.

For the industrial utilization of waste products it is necessary to develop the hydrolysis industry, set up a cellulose and paper combine, a fibrolite and an agrolite factory (for making building materials from the stems of cotton plants), and also concentrated feed factories and certain other enterprises to process the waste products of cotton growing. ...

Comprehensive development of the economy of Fergana also demands the organization of a number of auxiliary enterprises, for example, for repairing automobiles, excavators, tractors, for making iron barrels, repairing collective farm power stations and collective farm electric machinery, etc.

There are possibilities of developing production of the most varied types of building materials in Fergana on the basis of local raw material. In particular, gypsum and the stalks of cotton plants ought to be widely used as a substitute for wood.

The demands of the population of the Fergana Valley for consumers' goods can be satisfied in the main by local production. In particular the demands of the population for vegetable oils, meat and dairy products, canned goods, bread and macaroni, kerosene, salt and certain other products can be fully covered.

Cotton and silk cloth, knitted goods and ready-made clothing, footwear, furniture, crockery, confectionery and tobacco products, cereals, hardware, and various kinds of manufactured goods can also be produced in Fergana itself on a considerable scale. However, some of these goods will have to be imported (particularly in order to supplement and extend the range of goods), mainly from other parts of Uzbekistan.

Organization of the production in Fergana of such goods as woolen cloth, electric instruments, bicycles, complicated musical instruments, radios, watches and certain other things is inexpedient; therefore they will continue to be imported from other parts of the U.S.S.R.

These proposals are only part of the complex series of measures which can be taken to improve the economy of the Fergana Valley and make it more efficient.

Increasing the scope of the economy of the Fergana Valley will ensure the development of transport and economic ties both within the area and with surrounding areas. The development of specialized branches of production and the establishment of a comprehensively developed economy will increase

the volume of freight turnover, which will demand the creation of new railroad lines and the improvement of automobile and cart roads.

In accordance with the specialization of the economy in the Fergana Valley a comprehensive industrial system based on cotton and another based on the mining industry must be set up. Each will have a fairly complicated interconnected system of branches and be based on a common powerful fuel and power base and building materials industry.

These two industrial systems will determine the structure of the economy of the Fergana Valley, the direction in which its industry will go, the system of its economic ties with other parts of the country, and also the place and the role of the Fergana Valley in the distribution of labor throughout the Union.

The favorable natural-historical conditions, i.e., the fact that it is a valley area, with highly intensive irrigated agriculture, combined with a mountainous area possessing rich

sources of hydroelectric power and the possibility of developing stockbreeding and grain growing, make it possible to develop a rounded, many-sided economy in the Fergana Valley, the territorial parts of which supplement one another.

The administrative division of various parts of the Fergana Valley by the frontiers of the Union republics, as has already been observed, can in no way be a hindrance to the creation of a unified production system of all-Union importance in the area. The mountainous regions of Fergana can produce the main part of the electric power, coal, grain and livestock produce for the region. In turn the mountainous regions will receive from the valley areas of Fergana building materials, certain kinds of machinery and agricultural implements, and consumers' goods: cloth, footwear, soap, vegetable oils, kerosene, knitted goods, ready-made clothing, etc.

The further development of production capacity in the Fergana Valley will further increase its importance in the national economy.

Party Membership and Problems of Party Work

SELECTING MEMBERS

From the Plenary Sessions of Party Committees: SUPERVISION OF ADMISSION TO PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND THE TRAINING OF NEW COMMUNISTS. (By S. Kurdin. *Bolshevik*, No. 23, December, 1951, pp. 48-53. 4000 words. Condensed text:) ... Admission to the Party ranks is an exceedingly important, responsible matter. It demands painstaking daily work on the part of every Party organization so that the ranks of the Party may be filled with the genuinely best, advanced people, people worthy of the high title of Communist. In its decisions the Party Central Committee has repeatedly ordered the province committees, territory committees and Central Party Committees of Union republics to check systematically the work of the Party units in the matter of admission to the Party. Carrying out the Party Central Committee directives, the Party committees periodically discuss in their bureaus and at their plenary sessions problems of the growth of the Party ranks. These questions have been taken up recently at plenary sessions of many province and territory committees of the Party and also at plenary sessions of the Central Party Committees of the Union republics. The keynote of these sessions has been to improve supervision over admission to Party membership and over training of new Communists. ...

It was noted at the plenary sessions of the Party committees that some Party organizations have relaxed their supervision over admission to the Party. For instance, it was pointed out at a plenary session of the Gorky Province Party Committee that the city and district committees were exercising inefficient control over the admissions to the Party, had ceased to study the persons admitted, had become less exacting toward those seeking admission. Participants in the session cited instances of violation by various Party units of the requirement of careful Party selection; they said that in some Party units the pursuit of numerical growth in Party membership was permitted, to the detriment of quality, and the Party was accepting almost all who applied. Similar facts were cited at the plenary sessions of a number of other province Party committees.

At times one still meets leaders of Party committees who not only do not put an end to the pursuit of numbers in Party membership, but, when it comes to the point, even impel the Party organizations in that direction. Thus, at a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania the secretary of one district Party committee cited as a good example the fact that the district Party organization had grown 31% in one year. Some of those taking part in this session highly praised another district committee for having doubled the number of Communists in the district in the course of a few months. It is needless to say that such a practice is erroneous and can lead to very harmful consequences. ...

The wholesale approach leads to a situation in which there are accepted in the Party ranks chance-comers and people

who are not fully reliable, people who soon have to be expelled from the Party.

The discussion of questions of the growth of Party membership, at the sessions of the province committees, territory committees and Union republic Central Committees shows that there are also other defects in the matter of admission to the Party. Severely criticizing the tendency which has shown itself in certain Party organizations to chase after numerical growth in the Party ranks, the sessions also condemned the practice whereby the Party organizations of individual large industrial enterprises, transport enterprises and state and collective farms showed no concern for systematic recruiting for the Party and in the course of recent years admitted no candidates to the Party. Thus, for instance, at the Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorky there were no admissions in 28 shop Party organizations in 1949 and no admissions in 15 in 1950. At the Krasnoye Sormovo Plant 15 primary Party organizations have admitted no new members to the Party for two years and more.

Some local Party organs have relaxed their supervision of the admission of new members and are not paying sufficient attention to regulation of the growth of the ranks of the Party; as a result, in individual Party organizations in the industrial districts and large enterprises the proportion of the workers accepted as candidates for Party membership is low. In Yaroslavl Province, for instance, of those admitted in the past 18 months workers constitute only 22.7%; in the primary Party organizations of the Red Weaver Mills and two other large enterprises, not a single worker has been admitted to membership over a period of 18 months. In the Party organization of Molotov Borough, Sverdlovsk, the admission of workers to the Party was cut in half as compared with 1950.

Instances were cited at the plenary sessions showing that the Party organizations of factories and plants do not pay sufficient attention to the business of selecting for Party membership advanced workers of the leading trades, as a result of which the Party element among these groups of the workers of certain enterprises is insignificant. ...

The Soviet people consider the Bolshevik party to be their own party, in expanding and strengthening which they are vitally interested. The Party organizations have the function of ensuring the selection for Party membership of the very best sons and daughters of the Soviet people. By raising to the required level the supervision of admission to Party membership and also the Bolshevik education of new Communists the Party organizations will achieve a further rise in the level of Party organizational and Party political work, will strengthen their own role in carrying out the tasks involved in the establishment of communism.

RECORDS OF THE MEMBERS

CONCERNING PARTY RECORDS. (By F. Yakovlev. *Bolshevik*, No. 12, June [published in July], 1951, pp. 47-52. 4000

words. Condensed text:) Correct record keeping of the membership of Party organizations is of great importance in the life and work of the Party. It permits quantitative and qualitative changes in the personnel of a Party organization to be seen clearly, enables the Communists to be known and correctly deployed in various spheres of work and enables the ranks of Party members to increase regularly. Well-organized record keeping facilitates the strengthening of Party discipline and raising the level of all the Party work. Efficient conduct of Party administration and strict observance of the rules of Party record keeping enable purity to be maintained among the ranks of the Party and protect it from penetration by hostile and opportunist elements. ...

The necessity for model organization of Party records arises from the basic organizational principles of our Party. It is decreed that every Communist must belong to one Party organization and work in that one. Each member of a Party organization who transfers to the area of another Party organization transfers his membership. Therefore, taking a newly arrived Communist on the records is tantamount to receiving him into the personnel of the given Party organization. When taking Communists onto the Party rolls, the secretary of the district or city committee of the Party should be convinced that the individual in question does belong to the Party and that his Party documents are genuine. This can be ensured only by correct documentation of Party membership, only by efficient organization of record keeping of Communists. ...

The Central Party Committee has established a unified system of records for Communists. This system of records is described in detail in the instructions of the Party Central Committee "On Records of Party Members and Candidates," which was issued in November, 1939. According to these instructions the basic and only record document of a Communist is the record card, which bears an identical number to that on his Party card or candidate's card. An identical number and identical form for all Party documents was introduced: Party membership card (or candidate's card), record card and report card, composed of the Party documents issued. This makes possible genuinely centralized recording of Party members and candidates to the Party. ...

During the great patriotic war departures from the established procedure of record keeping occurred in a number of Party organizations, especially in areas which were temporarily occupied. In connection with this the Party Central Committee issued a decree in November, 1946, "On Shortcomings in Keeping the Records of Party Members and Candidates and Measures for Improving the Record Keeping of Communists." The Party Central Committee obligated local Party organizations to restore the method of record keeping which had been infringed during the war.

The Party units, carrying out the decree of the Party Central Committee, conducted a great deal of work to introduce order into Party administration and in particular to improve record keeping. However, in a number of Party organizations there are still serious shortcomings in record keeping and in Party administration. The chief of these is that the heads of certain Party organizations have turned record keeping into a purely technical affair, a mechanical registration of changes in membership.

Secretaries of district and city Party committees are obliged to interview Communists personally when they take them on the rolls or remove them from the records. But this system is not observed in some Party organizations. People are taken on the rolls or removed from them by letter in a number of cases, without being summoned to the district or city Party committee. Certain secretaries of district committees entrust the entering of new arrivals on the rolls to clerical workers, do not talk personally with new arrivals or check on their Party documents or collate their Party membership cards with their record cards. ...

No departures from the rules of taking Communists on the records or removing them from the records should be tolerated, for it must be remembered that this is an important political matter. It must not be forgotten that people who have no connection with the Party and have acquired Party membership cards by crooked means or have been expelled from the Party can easily penetrate into Party organizations where

departures from the established principles of record keeping are permitted. ...

The question of transferring Communists from one Party unit to another is closely connected with questions of Party record keeping. The questions of transferring Communists and deploying Party cadres on the most important sectors of the national economy are of great importance and demand the special attention of Party organizations. The instructions "On Methods of Transferring Party Members and Candidates From One Party Unit to Another," issued by the Party Central Committee, define the system of transferring Communists from one Party organization to another. Whatever the reason for the transfer, Communists must in all cases receive permission to transfer to another organization, be formally taken off the rolls by their district or city Party committee and personally receive a clearance coupon.

Instances of transfer of Communists in a number of organizations show that certain Party bodies are not paying enough attention to this matter. Communists' requests to leave a Party unit are in some cases considered in empty, formal fashion; permission to leave is often given without the request being examined by all to whom it was addressed. It sometimes happens that consideration of a Communist's request to leave is dragged out without reason for many months, and as a result the Communist leaves without waiting for permission from the province Party committee and without being taken off the Party rolls. Certain district Party committees do not clarify the system of recording and transfer of Communists, but limit themselves to registering the fact that an infringement of the rules has taken place and mechanically forward the record cards to other organizations on demand. The district committee does not demand an explanation from Communists for their reasons for voluntary departure and does not inquire punctually into Party responsibility [i.e., responsibility of the member to the Party and punishment by the Party] for infringements of discipline. ...

Party records should show not only numerical but also qualitative changes in the membership of the Party unit. For this purpose it is essential to enter on the record cards of members and candidates at district and city committees all changes in the person's employment and education, awards, penalties, etc. But this is not done everywhere. For example, in Zheleznodorozhny Borough, Barnaul, current changes were not entered on record cards of over half the Communists. Thus the records in this Party organization were incorrect. ...

Party statistics are very important. The monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual statistical reports on the personnel and changes in Party organizations, laid down by the Party Central Committee, cover all the main questions of Party administrative work. Therefore it is essential that serious attention be paid to the compilation and analysis of statistical reports. ...

The Party ranks contain many Communists who are new to the Party and not yet familiar with the system of Party records. Party records can be well kept only if every member and candidate bears the rules in mind and observes them strictly, knows his obligations as regards Party records and unflinchingly carries them out. Party organizations should systematically explain to Communists the system of record keeping and the rules with regard to transfer of Communists from one organization to another.

Party administration is an important part of Party organizational work, demanding daily attention from local Party bodies. Only by model organization of record keeping can units be successfully led and Bolsheviks be correctly trained and deployed.

WORKING IN THE SOVIETS AND IN MANAGEMENT

(Editorial)—PARTY WORK IN INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOVIETS. (Bolshevik, No. 14, July, 1951, pp. 11-17. 4000 words. Condensed text:) ... On the basis of successful fulfillment of the first postwar five-year plan, the Soviet people, led by the Bolshevik party, are engaged on new and greater tasks; the great construction projects of communism are in progress; and substantial qualitative improvements are occurring in industry and agriculture. In view of this, the managerial-organizational work of our state apparatus becomes greater in volume

and richer in content. The importance of communist education, of fighting the survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people, is growing more and more. Consequently, cultural-educational work must be conducted more actively by the state apparatus. The function of the economic-organizational and cultural-educational activity of the Soviet state is being further developed. In this connection, new, increased demands are submitted to Soviet institutions and their personnel. In order to cope with these tasks it is necessary to strengthen the state apparatus, to intensify its organizing role in economic and cultural work, to extend its ties with the masses.

The Party organizations of Soviet institutions play an important role in the strengthening and perfecting of the state apparatus. ...

In Soviet institutions Party organizations cannot make use of the functions of control in view of the specific conditions of their work. Those Party units which, violating the Party By-Laws, appropriate for themselves the rights of a higher Party body, demand reports from the directors of institutions and even try sometimes to "direct" institutions, commit a mistake.

However, the fact that Party units of Soviet institutions are not granted the right to control the work of the administration does not at all mean that they do not bear responsibility for the state of affairs in the institution, that they cannot exercise serious influence on its work. But certain Party organizations draw completely incorrect conclusions from the fact that they are not granted the right of control and divorce themselves from the fight for improving the work of the institutions. These Party organizations forget that under the Party By-Laws they are obliged to indicate shortcomings in the work of the institution, to note shortcomings both in the activity of the institution as a whole and in its individual workers, and to place these questions before the directors of the institutions and the higher Party organs. Experience shows that wherever Party organizations in institutions actually discharge this duty set by the By-Laws, they help the Party organs to disclose flaws in time, to avert mistakes and failures in work. And, on the contrary, wherever the Party organization is not very active, serious shortcomings are overlooked. It is necessary therefore to increase the responsibility of Party organizations for the work of the institutions, to see to it that their attention is focused on the basic questions of improving the work of the apparatus.

Under the socialist system the development of the economy and culture takes place on the basis of state plans embodying the policy of the Party. From the very nature of the socialist system ensues the necessity of strictly, absolutely abiding by state planning discipline. In their overwhelming majority the cadres of the Soviet apparatus steadfastly meet this demand. But in individual institutions there are still executives who place narrow departmental "interests" above state interests. In places there are, in particular, such intolerable instances as the heads of departments, when plans are not fulfilled by the enterprises, padding output reports and, on the contrary, when plans are overfulfilled, concealing part of the manufactured products in order to apply them to cover up a possible breakdown in the production program in the future.

The fighting efficiency of the Party organization of the Soviet institution, its political maturity, is appraised primarily in relation to how in actual fact it fights for observance of state discipline in the entire activity of the institution.

It is known how important correct, planned utilization of material resources is in a planned economy. The state keeps a strict account of resources and, in particular, periodically conducts an inventory in order to utilize them best in the interests of development of national economy. There are individual executives who try to conceal from the state part of the materials, to keep them "in reserve." Some executives submit exaggerated applications for raw materials and supplies.

Instances of a narrow departmental approach displayed by individual officials of the ministry and its chief administrations were cited at the Party meeting held at the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction. The Chief Administration of Ferrous Metallurgy Enterprise Construction of the Dnieper region submitted an application for vehicles which far exceeded the requirement. It came to light that in a number of trusts of this chief administration there was a consider-

able number of superfluous trucks. The same administration of the Dnieper region insistently demanded more than 700 electric motors from the ministry, although at the Party meeting one of the heads of the chief administration admitted there was no need for these machines in such a large quantity. Or take the question of the provision of manpower for the construction projects. Certain chief administrations of the ministry submitted exaggerated applications for manpower, not bothering to consolidate the available personnel, to create the necessary conditions for them. It is not difficult to understand that both the authors of the increased applications and the executive officials of the ministry who not infrequently satisfied these applications without carefully studying how justified they were displayed intolerable wastefulness in the utilization of materials and manpower. Such cases became possible to a considerable extent because the Party committee of the ministry and the Party organizations of the chief administrations had not educated the personnel of these agencies sufficiently in the spirit of observance of state interests, in the spirit of Bolshevik irreconcilability to violations of state discipline.

The Party organization of the Soviet institution is able not only to reveal in a timely manner but also to anticipate violations of state discipline. The most important condition for this lies in a politically correct appraisal of the facts and attention to the warning signals received from apparatus officials. However, as practice shows, sometimes importance is not attached to warning signals, the necessary conclusions are not drawn from them, and as a result major shortcomings grow out of small ones. ...

One of the most important tasks of the Party organization of the Soviet institution is systematic political education among the mass of employees. A great role is played by lectures, reports, talks on the importance of state and labor discipline, on the honesty and dignity of the Soviet employee, on the role of criticism and self-criticism in the struggle for improving the work of the apparatus of the institutions. Meetings of employees and also production conferences must be held more regularly. These meetings and conferences play quite a big role in popularizing the experience of the best workers and in expanding criticism of shortcomings. The duty of the heads of the institutions, Party and trade union organizations is to heed critical remarks and proposals by participants in the meetings and conferences, making use of all that is valuable. ...

The Party demands that the attention of Party locals be constantly focused on the task of further strengthening and perfecting the Soviet apparatus. Their duty is to ensure a steadfast improvement in the work of every Soviet institution, to educate the cadres of the Soviet apparatus in the spirit of devotion to the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin. Raising the role of Party work in Soviet institutions is an important condition for meeting this problem.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

(Editorial)—THE BUILDING OF COMMUNISM AND PROPAGANDA OF MARXISM-LENINISM. (Bolshevik, No. 19, October, 1951, pp. 3-12. 8000 words. Condensed text:) ... The transition from socialism to communism demands profound, comprehensive study of the science of building communism and of all Marxist science as a whole—Marxist philosophy, political economy, the theory of communist society, questions of the state, law, communist ethics and esthetics—in direct connection with the practical building of communism and the communist education of the masses, in irreconcilable struggle against idealism and bourgeois ideology. ...

The tasks of Marxist-Leninist education of personnel were set with great clarity by Comrade Stalin in connection with the tasks of carrying out the gradual transition from socialism to communism. On the basis of the instructions of our leader and teacher, the Party has developed colossal activity in the Marxist-Leninist education of personnel. The dissemination of the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)," that encyclopedia of Marxist knowledge, the publication of the fourth edition of V. I. Lenin's "Works" and the publication of J. V. Stalin's "Works" are of tremendous importance in the cause of Marxist-Leninist education of cadres. Party propaganda has never before attained such truly vast

scope as at present. Hundreds of evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, thousands of district Party schools, tens of thousands of seminars, circles and political schools, etc., are functioning in our country. Millions of Soviet people are studying, from the primary sources of Marxism-Leninism, independently [i.e., outside the classroom], about the science of the laws of the building of communism. In the past educational year approximately 8,000,000 Communists and non-Party people studied in the Party educational system. The new educational year which is beginning shows the growing interest of our managerial personnel and wide sections of the intelligentsia in the study of Marxist-Leninist science. The proportion of higher educational units in the system of Party education and in particular of evening universities of Marxism-Leninism is growing. ...

The great majority of the young cadres of the Party and the Soviet state are trained in universities. However, the teaching of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy in universities is still not yet satisfactorily organized. The low ideological-theoretical level of many lectures and seminars, the divorce of theory from practice and the dogmatic and pedantic approach of some lecturers to the exposition of Marxist-Leninist theory are fundamental shortcomings in the teaching of the social sciences, which form the world outlook of our cadres. Sometimes in lectures on philosophy and political economy the contradictions between the two systems and the fundamental contradiction between proletarian and bourgeois ideology are not deeply revealed and elements of bourgeois objectivism are permitted. Thus, for example, Master of Philosophy Novikov (Chair of the Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism at the Moscow Surikov State Arts Institute), in a lecture on the role of the masses in history, objectively expounded the opinions of Hegel, Nietzsche, Stammler and Kautsky on the role of the individual in history, and did not throw light on the question of the role of the masses in the development of production. In another lecture, on the second feature of the dialectical method, he enthusiastically described Hegel's dialectic, but "neglected" to reveal its idealistic nature. ...

When setting forth factual material lecturers on the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism often do not give a deep analysis of historical events and of the reasons for the appearance of new Party slogans, do not expound the policy and tactics of the Party in historical development, do not show Marxism-Leninism in action, and treat of Party history divorced from general history. As a result of this the theoretical conclusions and practical slogans of Marxism-Leninism are accepted and mastered dogmatically by many students, divorced from the concrete historical circumstances to which these conclusions and slogans refer. Specialists graduating from universities are often unable to relate the theses of Marxist-Leninist theory to present-day questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the Party and the Soviet state, and do not know how to apply theory in their practical work. Yet Marxism-Leninism is the enemy of all dogmatism. Marxism is not a dogma, but a guide to action. ...

Lenin and Stalin always waged an irreconcilable struggle against doctrinaires and dogmatists who distort the revolutionary essence of Marxism. Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" was directed against doctrinaires, dogmatists and Talmudists who try to kill the living spirit of Marxism.

The task of lecturers on the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy and political economy is to reveal the creative nature of Marxism-Leninism by concrete examples, and its hostility toward dogmatism, pedantry and Talmudism; the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory must be carried out in direct relation to the practice of communist construction, and concrete material must be drawn from the contemporary political, economic and cultural life of our country and the people's democracies and also from the sphere of international relations. It is essential to make wide use of data from modern natural science in the teaching of dialectical materialism. The chairs of natural science must intensify their research work and get their students to take part in it. This will help to raise the ideological-theoretical level of teaching. ...

In our ideological work there is still insufficiently deep

criticism of contemporary idealist theories in the social and natural sciences; the advantages of the Soviet, socialist system over the capitalist are not concretely and thoroughly shown. ...

Party organizations in their education of cadres of Soviet intelligentsia must draw them more widely into the struggle against the survivals of capitalism in people's minds, against manifestations of bourgeois ideology, nationalism, cosmopolitanism and against the humanity-hating ideology of the instigators of a new world war. ...

IN HIGHER EDUCATION

IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(By V. Donskoi, Secretary, Moscow City Party Committee. Bolshevik, No. 18, September [published in October], 1951, pp. 59-66. 6000 words. Condensed text:) ... The Stalinist program for establishing a communist society makes great demands upon higher education. The task is constantly to raise the quality of the training of specialists, to educate them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, in the spirit of boundless love and devotion to the Bolshevik party and the socialist motherland. In the successful solution of this problem an important part must be played by the Party organizations of the higher educational institutions. The Party organizations of the higher educational institutions occupy a very important and responsible place on the ideological front; together with the directors of the higher educational institutions, they are answerable to the Party for the ideological education and correct training of specialists, professionals and scientists. ...

The decrees of the Party Central Committee on ideological questions, the discussions on philosophy, biology, physiology and linguistics have considerably advanced our scientific knowledge and have raised the standard of the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in educational institutions. The classic writings of Comrade Stalin on problems of linguistics, which are a very valuable contribution to Marxism-Leninism, have equipped our workers with new theoretical propositions, have opened new horizons for creative work. As a result, the teaching of social sciences in the higher educational institutions of the capital has improved, has begun to be carried on at a higher ideological-theoretical level and in close connection with the tasks involved in establishing communism. Examination results show that every year the students are being given more fundamental and thorough knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

However, the teaching of social sciences still does not meet the heightened demands. There are serious shortcomings in the work of the social science departments in many Moscow higher educational establishments. It is well known how great is the importance of lectures for the mastering of Marxism-Leninism: a lecture which has something to say and which is given in an intelligible manner orientates the student in the fundamental questions of a subject and greatly facilitates his subsequent work on the classics of Marxism-Leninism. Yet lectures sometimes fail to give a sound explanation of the fundamental ideas contained in the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)" and other classics of Marxism-Leninism. The fundamental contradiction between the bourgeois and proletarian views of life is insufficiently shown, a serious criticism of contemporary idealistic reactionary tendencies in the social and natural sciences is lacking, the advantages of the socialist order over the capitalist order are insufficiently revealed. Statements of theory are not infrequently given without the necessary link with the practice of communist construction. At the Moscow Higher Technical Institute, in a lecture on the second characteristic of the Marxist dialectical method, the teacher failed to expose the essentially reactionary character of Weismannism-Morganism, said nothing about the Michurin teaching, and failed to throw light on the question of the application of the propositions of Marxist-Leninist dialectics in the practical activity of the Bolshevik party. In the Law Institute a teacher lecturing on "The Role of the Masses and of the Individual in History" completely failed to treat so vital a question as the development of the individual in socialist society. ...

The study of the social sciences without doubt plays a decisive

(Continued on Page 25)

A History of the Arts Is Denounced

Criticism and Review: SERIOUS FAULTS OF A BOOK ON HISTORY OF THE ARTS. (By P. Trofimov. *Bolshevik*, No. 13, July, 1951, pp. 71-80 words. Condensed text:) In his work "Universal History of the Arts" (Iskusstvo [Arts] Publishing House, Vol. I, 1948, Vol. II, 1949) Prof. M. V. Alpatov collected a great deal of factual material on the history of the arts of many epochs and peoples, beginning with primitive society and ending with our times. The author tried to give an analysis of great examples of architecture, sculpture and painting against the background of the general development of culture, in connection with the history of literature, music, science, philosophy, religion, etc.

The author endeavored to elucidate and evaluate in a new manner outstanding products of world art. ...

Unfortunately, the author's attempts at a materialistic examination of the phenomena of the history of the arts are united with a subjectivist esthetic explanation of a number of phenomena of art, borrowed from the arsenal of bourgeois esthetics. The book under review contains a number of serious shortcomings which are of a principled, methodological character and bear the stamp of idealism and eclecticism. ...

Here, there and everywhere Prof. Alpatov views the history of art not as history of the pictorial, artistic reflection of real historical processes, not as one of the means of the active participation of artists in the struggle of the classes, but as the history of the independent development of the mind, of the changing of artistic ideas handed down from generation to generation. This leads to distortion of the history of art, often to idealizing the art of the dominating classes. Thus, for example, analyzing the art of ancient Asia, the author asserts that its basic theme was the "extolling of the strong and active person, although, it is true, this person was usually represented in the form of a despot." In this "strong, mighty person," Prof. Alpatov assures us, "the thirst for happiness, for personal salvation, the quest for truth, the belief in its attainability had already been awakened and this introduced features of humaneness into his image" (Vol. I, p. 78). The result is idealization of the ancient Asiatic despot and of his image in art and supplanting of materialistic analysis of the social-historical causes which engendered the art of the ancient Asian despotisms with unhistorical, abstract deliberations about the person in general, about happiness, truth, faith, etc., and their reflection in art. ...

Ignoring the class struggle and its influence on the development of art, Prof. Alpatov views the history of the arts as a single stream of consecutive development, not taking into account the entire complexity and zigzag character of this development. In the history of the arts the author is interested primarily not in the struggle of ideas, which reflects the real struggle of the classes, but in the "characteristics common to all humanity" which, from his point of view, exist in all art. Throughout the whole of his work Prof. Alpatov did not utter a single word about the struggle of two cultures, the culture of the exploiters and the culture of the exploited, within the framework of one antagonistic society. ...

Prof. Alpatov does not wage a consistent struggle against formalism as an antipopular and antirealist trend in bourgeois

art of the epoch of imperialism. Certain parts of his work devoted to the formalists unfortunately appear to be a panegyric to them. Significant in this respect are the lines devoted to the French formalist Paul Cezanne. Instead of analyzing how bourgeois antihumanism, scorn for man, for the lofty folk principle in art were reflected in the work of this painter, Prof. Alpatov deliberates in a long-winded manner on the "extremely difficult, tortuous" creative path of Cezanne, who tried to "find a method which would enable one to extract the internal structure of things from pictorial impressions" (Vol. II, p. 377). ...

Prof. Alpatov's benign attitude to the formalists goes so far that he places realism and formalism on a par and in a number of instances even overtly gives preference to formalism. ...

In particular, he asserts wrongly that only the impressionists were capable of conveying light and air in their works. He must be cognizant of the fact that the great Russian realists Alexander Ivanov, Surikov and Repin portrayed both air and light independently of the impressionists and better than they.

Prof. Alpatov sometimes idealizes the reactionary sides of the work of a number of artists of the past and does not show their hostility to realistic art. Thus, for the most part the reactionary purport of the work of such mystic artists as the German Grünewald and the Spaniard El Greco is glossed over in his work.

The idealization of such mystics as Grünewald and El Greco is all the more dangerous because contemporary American and British reactionary bourgeois art critics give prominence to these painters in all possible ways, finding a rapport between their works and American surrealism, and at the same time reviling the art of Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci and other great realists.

Nothing is said in Prof. Alpatov's book about revolutionary art leading the struggle for the interests of the proletariat. ...

Prof. Alpatov's "Universal History of the Arts" does not include the history of Russian art. It also does not contain the history of Soviet art. The author gives as his motive that he intends to devote the next two volumes of his work to Russian art. However, it would be better to show the place of Russian art in world art, its world-historic importance, by a direct comparison with the art of other countries. Such an arrangement of the material as Prof. Alpatov gives belittles the role of Russian art in the artistic development of mankind.

The historic role of the countries of people's democracy in the development of world art is also belittled in Prof. Alpatov's work. The history of the art of the great Chinese people is seriously distorted: this history, first, is represented in a single chapter along with the history of Japanese art, and, second, it is only brought up to the 12th century. Prof. Alpatov considers Japanese art on a higher plane than Chinese, and that Japanese artists, having assimilated the achievements of Chinese artists, developed these achievements further. ...

To write a Marxist general history of the arts is a responsible and difficult task. Here there are many complex questions which demand solution through the efforts of an entire group of historians of art, literature, philosophy and esthetics. The workers of the research institutes of the history and theory of art must unite their efforts for the creation of a first-rate Marxist work on the history of the arts.

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

ON COMMISSION OF IMPOSTERS. (By D. Zaslavsky. Pravda, Feb. 1, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) When the American slander about the German and Japanese prisoners of war who are allegedly still in the Soviet Union was first set in motion its authors at least calculated on the novelty of the thing. The Soviet government announced precise data on the progress of the repatriation of prisoners of war and in 1950 made the results public. All the prisoners of war were returned to their native lands. An insignificant number remained who had been condemned for war crimes. The figures are known to the world. They were not and could not be refuted. ...

The American slander then assumed the character of the well-known fairy tale: there was a barnyard; in the barnyard was a post; on the post was a piece of straw—now let's start all over again.

The U.S. State Department despondently chewed its piece of straw and felt that no one else was taking an interest in this senseless and utterly boring matter.

The slander was not successful. Its origin and purpose were clear. Its function was to paralyze, to stop the growth of dissatisfaction with the American occupation policy in Japan and Western Germany, to put an end to the growth of partisans of peace in these countries, to delay the growth of partisans of friendship with the Soviet Union. Obvious facts showed that the American piece of straw was powerless against vital and powerful progressive phenomena.

Their failures exasperated the U.S. State Department officials. They chewed their piece of straw at the sixth session of the General Assembly and now we see the same old picture in Geneva: in Geneva there is a barnyard, in the barnyard is an American post, on the post is a dirty piece of straw and three despondent personages are chewing the piece of straw all over again.

Who are these three?

A certain gentleman from San Salvador called Gustavo Guerrero.

A certain countess from Sweden called Bernadotte.

A certain gentleman from Burma called Aung Khine.

Each of them, individually, is a political nonentity. But together they are three nonentities or—please don't laugh!—the "U.N. Commission for Prisoners of War." They have certain attributes peculiar to commissions: there is a room, a table covered with cloth, there is even a little bell or mallet for the chairman. Only one thing is lacking: international authority and international recognition. The "commission" is illegal. It contradicts the U.N. Charter. The Soviet government refused to place its trust in or recognize this "commission." Therefore, Messrs. Gustavo Guerrero and Aung Khine together with Countess Bernadotte are in no way different from any three private individuals who would like to exchange scandal and gossip in any Geneva pub.

By assuming the deliberately false title of members of a self-styled "U.N. commission," the three above-mentioned nonentities assume the unenviable and thankless role of imposters. It is not a U.N. commission for prisoners of war but an American commission of imposters. ...

AT SESSION OF ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST.—Speech by Soviet Representative. (Pravda, Feb. 4, p. 4. 650 words. Condensed text:) Delhi (Tass)—Discussion began Jan. 31 at the session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) on the report of the Industry and Trade Committee. Having expressed regret that the Soviet delegation's position on a number of important questions is not reflected in the committee's report, the Soviet representative, in developing and adding to the Soviet delegation's proposal at the Singapore trade conference, made a statement on trade between the Soviet Union and the Asian countries. The U.S.S.R. representative stated the possibility of the Soviet Union's supplying the countries of Asia and the Far East, on terms of mutual advantage, with machine tools, power and

electrotechnical equipment, including electric power stations, transport equipment, railroad locomotives and cars, mining equipment, equipment for textile and footwear factories and other branches of light industry, agricultural machines and implements and other machines which the countries of Asia and the Far East need for their industrialization and development of agriculture, and also cement, lumber, fertilizers, grain and consumers' goods in exchange for raw materials and consumers' goods which are of interest to the Soviet Union and are produced in these countries: rubber, jute, shellac, tin, spices, tea, Peruvian bark, etc. The Soviet representative stated that the U.S.S.R. is ready to consider proposals by the countries of Asia and the Far East for the conclusion of trade agreements and reciprocal contracts on the basis of mutual advantage.

The Soviet representative also drew the commission's attention to the fact that the report does not reflect the Soviet delegation's wish that the E.C.A.F.E. Secretariat, when preparing the next regional trade conference, take into account the shortcomings in the organization of the Singapore conference which, as is well known, was not attended by representatives of the Chinese People's Republic and its business circles, by representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and other people's democracies. ...

The Soviet representative stressed that irrefutable facts show that U.S. aggressive policy and such illegal acts as the establishment of an embargo and trade blockade on China are seriously damaging the economy of the countries of Asia and the Far East and are leading to the destruction of traditional trade and economic ties.

In conclusion the U.S.S.R. representative noted that the development of trade between the countries of Asia and the Far East and the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies would have a favorable influence on the economic development of the countries of Asia and the Far East. The U.S.S.R. representative said that the Soviet Union is ready to develop trade with the countries of Asia and the Far East on the basis of mutual advantage, equality and respect of the sovereignty of the parties.

ATLANTIC PACT

AGGRESSIVE PLANS OF PREPARATION FOR NEW WAR.—On Formation of So-Called 'European Army.' (Izvestia, Jan. 30, p. 4. Complete text;) Paris (Tass)—A statement from the conference on the question of forming a so-called "European army" was issued here Jan. 28. As is known, this army will serve merely as a cover for the remilitarization of Western Germany and as a rung on the ladder leading to the inclusion of Western Germany in the aggressive Atlantic alliance.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and also a representative of Western Germany participated in the conference, which took place Jan. 26 and 27 in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A France Presse report makes it clear that the conference revealed extremely sharp differences of opinion among the future participants in the ill-famed "European defense community," and many extremely important questions were left undecided. France Presse points out that "prolonged debate" ensued on every point on the agenda. Among the questions undecided were: the period of validity of the treaty, budget questions, the relationship of the "European army" to the Atlantic bloc, the location of the agencies of the "European army," and others.

The true implications of the imperialists' plan to form a "European army" were shown in a speech by West German delegate Hallstein (head of the West German Ministry of Foreign Affairs), who demanded that Western Germany be immediately accepted into the aggressive Atlantic bloc since the West German government, he said, "cannot agree indefinitely to Germany's not being taken into the North Atlantic alliance."

Hallstein's demands provoked displeasure even among the bourgeois papers of France. Monde, for instance, asks whether the "European army" will not become "a screen which the most restive elements in Germany will use, with the support and at the instigation of its former conquerors, to exact a higher price for themselves." The paper states bluntly that "all this is apparently going on with the Americans' unspoken agreement."

Evaluating the results of the conference, Liberation states that it ended in complete failure and that when the session of the North Atlantic Council is called in Lisbon on Feb. 26, 1952, the question of a "European army" will not be decided, although the U.S. imperialists are counting on a settlement of this question. The paper states: "The fundamental impression is that France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries have not succeeded in forming the 'European army' which they have been preparing over a long period of time."

Brussels (Tass)—The President of the Belgian Senate, in a speech given at a luncheon of the National Association of Catholic Employers, sharply criticized the plans for the formation of a "European army." "A European army is not necessary," he said. "If Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Portugal, Greece and Turkey, to say nothing of other countries, can, with the assent of the U.S.A., limit themselves to mere participation in an Atlantic army, then why should Belgium and the Netherlands consent to other, more extensive obligations." He continued: "The so-called European army and its consequence—political unification—is at variance with our traditional policy."

The statement by the President of the Belgian Senate indicates the serious differences of opinion between the participants in the projected formation of a "European army," in particular, between France, Italy and Western Germany on the one hand, and the Benelux countries on the other.

International Comment: ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY. (By Literateur. Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 2, p. 1. Complete text:) The Washington politicians do not consider the ailing self-respect of their Ankara lackeys. A very characteristic episode which occurred in the U.S. Senate on Jan. 29 shows the real value of this much praised "equality of rights." On this day the Senate was asked to ratify a special protocol on the admission of Turkey and Greece to the North Atlantic alliance.

First Senator George, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said a word in praise of Turkey's and Greece's remarkable contribution to the "cause of peace" (he had in mind the American adventure in Korea and the preparations for aggression in the Near East! —Literateur). Then there was no one who wished to speak: what was the point of going on with the debates; Senators are businesslike people; they know full well that Turkey and Greece have long been in the U.S.A.'s pocket?!

However, the president, looking around the 96 Senatorial seats, hinted that someone else should take the floor if only for the sake of decorum. Senator Magnuson (Democrat) immediately came to his aid and stated that although there was no preliminary understanding between the Democrats and the Republicans he did not know of any objections to the protocol.

Finally, they came to the voting. The moment so long awaited in Ankara and Athens had come: the U.S. Senate ratified the protocol! Only one more detail must be added to this solemn picture. The counting of the registered votes did not take long since only six of the 96 members of the Senate were present at the session!

And only two days later did they come to their senses in Washington. On Jan. 31 the U.S. Senate, at an emergency session, passed a resolution asking Truman to return to the Senate the resolution approving ratification of the protocol on the admission of Turkey and Greece to the Atlantic Pact. In introducing such a proposal, the leader of the Democrats, McFarland, asserted that a second voting would eliminate the possibility of an "incorrect interpretation" of the U.S. position.

The belated tricks of McFarland and his colleagues, however, will hardly save the situation. The ludicrous "procedure" on Jan. 29 convincingly showed the entire world with what scorn the American bosses view their Turkish and Greek hirelings.

FAR EAST

Ceylon

SUCH IS THE SITUATION IN CEYLON.—Letter from Colombo. (By Stanley Hoherlee, General Secretary of Ceylon Federation of Democratic Youth. Komsomolskaya pravda,

Jan. 29, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Dear Soviet friends! I want to tell you about my native country, Ceylon.

The British came to Ceylon not because they were burning with love for my people. They broke into my native country not because they were guided by unselfish ideas of helping our country. No, absolutely not!

Look at the map: Ceylon's strategic position in Asia is very favorable. And if you add to this the fact that Trincomalee—one of the best natural harbors in the world—is in Ceylon, then it is not difficult to realize that control of Ceylon cleared the way for Britain's gaining control of the whole of Southeast Asia.

The rubber and tea plantations—now the chief basis of our economy—also attracted the British robbers' rapacious gaze. The British are the masters of the island to this day. They retained the basic political and economic positions for themselves. Therefore, it is not surprising that our country, which could have enough rice not only for its own consumption but also for export, must now ask for aid in foodstuffs.

The reason for this is clear: the imperialists are interested only in getting an income out of our country and not in ensuring enough food for the people of the country. The British have issued laws in accordance with which they have taken land de facto from the peasants, turning our people's flourishing paddy fields into their tea and rubber plantations. ...

Our island has been turned into a base for aggression. The American and British imperialists are using our harbors and airfields, with the blessing of the "national government" of Ceylon, for aggressive purposes. ...

The British language is the official language in Ceylon although 50% of the people do not speak English. The Ceylon government, with its antinational policy, is facilitating the penetration of vulgar ideas of cosmopolitanism from Britain and America, is cultivating contempt for the national culture. All this is helping the continued spiritual enslavement of the Ceylonese people, is putting the young figures of Ceylon's national culture in a difficult position.

My people have no political rights. Popular leaders are not allowed to be candidates in the elections; people who are Indians by birth and who comprise the overwhelming majority of the working class in Ceylon have been completely deprived of the vote. Numerous obstacles to trade union organizations are being artificially created. A monstrous law was introduced in accordance with which trade union officials visiting plantations and meeting with the workers are considered criminals.

This is the situation in Ceylon. It clearly shows that our country is still a colonial country, that the imperialists, concerned over their profits, have transferred the responsibility of protecting their interests onto the shoulders of their lackeys—the local rulers. The people see that the struggle for national liberation has not ended, but has merely entered a new phase. ...

A clear demarcation of class forces has already taken place in the country. The powerful bourgeois merchants are openly participating in the camp of imperialism and war. At the same time, the people (including even separate strata of the national bourgeoisie) have united in a single front, resisting the imperialist colonizers and their local servants.

The people of Ceylon are now realizing the path they must take. The people do not put any hope in the leaders of the United National Party, the lackeys of foreign imperialism who, finding themselves in power, are leading the country along the path of ruin and perdition.

As a result of the tremendous victories of the democratic movement throughout the world our country has witnessed an unprecedented rise in the activity of progressive youth, inspired by these victories. The Ceylon Federation of Democratic Youth has united young men and women of various political and religious convictions. The aim of this organization is to struggle for peace, national independence and democracy. ... This is the only path to salvation, not only for us but for all the enslaved peoples.

China

NEW SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CHINA.

(Komsomolskaya pravda, Jan. 29, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—In accordance with the Decree of the State Administrative

Council of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic of Aug. 10, 1951, a fundamental reorganization of the public education system is now being carried out throughout the country.

In place of the former system of six years of elementary education divided into two stages, a system of unified five-year elementary education is being introduced. Children are entering the new elementary schools at the age of seven. Additional classes are being organized in the schools for preparation for entry into secondary educational institutions. Elementary schools offering a two or three-year course of instruction are being organized for workers and peasants; there are also schools where young people and adults can study while continuing their ordinary work and schools for the elimination of illiteracy.

A secondary school system is being introduced with a six-year course of study divided into two stages: incomplete secondary schools which children enter at the age of 12 and complete secondary schools which they enter at the age of 15, three years being spent on each stage. People who have finished school and are not going to continue their studies are assigned to work by the government.

In addition intensive secondary schools are being set up for workers and peasants who have taken part in the revolutionary struggle and have worked for a certain time. These schools provide education on the level of a complete secondary school. Secondary schools for part-time study are also being set up for workers and peasants.

Special secondary educational institutions are also being organized: technical schools (trade schools and technical schools with a two to four-year course of study, to which people are admitted who have completed elementary and incomplete secondary school). An extension is also being made in the system of teachers' training colleges and courses for raising the qualifications of elementary school teachers, training colleges and courses for kindergarten teachers and medical, commercial, financial-economic, cooperative and art secondary educational institutions.

People with full secondary school education are admitted to universities and institutes with a three to five-year course of study, special higher educational institutions and courses attached to them.

Postgraduate courses are being opened in universities and institutes, as well as in the Chinese Academy of Sciences and in scientific research institutes, for training cadres of lecturers for higher educational institutions and scientific workers.

Preparatory courses are being set up in higher educational institutions to facilitate leading workers and peasants, students from the national minorities and children of Chinese residents abroad in entering these higher educational institutions.

India

PENETRATION OF AMERICAN CAPITAL INTO INDIA.

(Pravda, Feb. 1, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) Karachi (Tass)—The Indian press reports that the penetration of American capital into India has recently been intensified. According to the Delhi Times, various "advantages which the Americans received as the result of the famine in India will lead to a considerable strengthening of U.S. political and economic positions in India" and will enable the American ruling circles to have an influence on the political life of the country "in a way desirable to the U.S.A."

The Indian press reports that the "agreement on technical aid" concluded between the U.S.A. and India contains, for instance, a reference to certain obligations in the foreign policy of India. The preamble to this agreement says that "for the elimination of the causes of international tension" both governments undertake "to take such action as is mutually agreed upon." Therefore, it follows from this that the Indian government is not to take any major steps in foreign policy without consulting the U.S. government.

On the other hand, according to a Telepress correspondent's report from Delhi, this "agreement on technical aid" between India and the U.S.A. stipulates that the American administration "will control the use of funds allocated to India."

Speaking of the terms for granting the American loan to India

for the purchase of wheat in the U.S.A. the Delhi Times stated: "The American government has used the famine in India to increase India's economic and political dependence on the U.S.A. and thus to extort India's consent to supplying the American government with strategic raw materials for the U.S. war industry." The paper states that the U.S.A. has obtained concessions from India which "are increasing the Americans' opportunities for getting their hands on the output of manganese, wolframite, beryllium and monazite."

The U.S. monopolists are striving above all to take over the natural resources of the country. The Delhi Times states that Indian ruling circles "have guaranteed the American companies inviolability of their property and have permitted them to exploit the natural resources of India."

The paper Swadhirata reports that the American Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. has concluded an agreement with the Indian government on the construction of an oil-cracking plant near Bombay. According to a Reuters correspondent's report from Delhi, the Indian government promised that there would be no talk of nationalizing this plant for 25 years. It is pointed out that the American company has obtained privileges like those enjoyed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. in Abadan. Talks on similar terms are now being conducted with the California Texas Oil Co. Ltd., another American oil monopoly.

The Delhi Times concludes that the attempts of the U.S. monopolies "can be a serious detriment to the interests of India's national economy which has, as it is, not gained enough strength after the prolonged domination of British monopolies in the country."

ELECTIONS IN INDIA. (By Yu. Zvyagin. Trud, Jan. 30, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Elections to the Central Parliament and the state legislative assemblies are being held in India. The peculiarity of the Indian electoral system lies in the fact that elections are not held at the same time throughout the country. They are being held in the majority of states in January, 1952.

The numerous parties and organizations participating in the elections form four basic political groups.

The government bloc, headed by the Indian National Congress Party, is supported by: the Indian National Congress of Trade Unions, formed by this party for splitting the labor movement; the All-Indian Congressional Peasants' Union, which comprises leading figures from the bourgeois Congress Party which is flirting with the peasantry, and a number of other insignificant organizations.

The group of extreme right-wing parties is carrying on intensive activity. It consists of reactionary chauvinist elements and is headed by the Hindu Mahasabha Party. The militant semifascist Rashtra Sewak Sangh organization belongs to this group.

The group which is called the People's United Socialist Front has claims to a special position. In reality it has nothing in common with either the people or with socialism and consists of petty organizations unifying renegades from the labor movement.

Although all three of the groupings named are presenting election platforms which differ in form, they are undoubtedly akin to each other, since in one or another form they express the attitudes and defend the interests of the country's privileged ruling clique—the princes, landowners, powerful capitalists, the higher bureaucracy and bourgeois intelligentsia.

It is characteristic that at election meetings the leaders of these three groups attack one another, but secretly they maintain contact with each other. It is well known, for instance, that such a reactionary leader of the Indian National Congress Party as Tandon, who was removed last year from the post of president of this party, is maintaining close contact with the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha. The press recently published a report of a secret deal between Naraian and Mehta, the leaders of the Socialist Party, and the Maharajah of Baroda. This deal is eloquent testimony to the corruption of the leaders of the Socialist Party, who long ago went over to the service of reaction.

All parties and organizations of the groups enumerated above oppose the United People's Democratic Front. It consists of left-wing parties and groups and is headed by the Communist Party of India. All the patriotic progressive forces of the country have united in this bloc. ...

The success of the united front of democratic forces is facilitated by the slogans put out by the Communist Party, which are close to every workingman. They call for an end to the domination of foreign capitalists, for the introduction of land reform, for the guaranteeing of civil liberties.

The land question is the most crucial. ...

The peasantry is increasingly losing faith in the promises of the ruling party—the Indian National Congress Party—to satisfy their demands for the partition of the landowners' property. The agrarian reform which is at present being carried out in the United Provinces [Uttar Pradesh] and being publicized by the authorities as a model for all districts, does not correspond to the interests of the broad masses of the toiling peasantry. Land is given for a tremendous redemption sum and is, as before, inaccessible to the overwhelming majority of peasants. The government "reform" is in the interests only of the landlords and kulaks.

The four-year struggle of the peasants of Telengana (Principality of Hyderabad) for the partition of the landowners' holdings is a marked manifestation of the growing discontent of the masses, of their disbelief in the promises of the ruling circles. ...

The country's difficult economic situation is the result of the British colonizers' long domination and the present domination of British and American monopolies. The majority of industrial enterprises, banks and means of communication belong to the foreign capitalists as before. India may not dispose of her natural riches. The foreign millionaires, among whom the American businessmen are distinguished by particular greed and inhumanity, have their hands on them.

The press has noted that the U.S. government agreed to send wheat to the starving Indians only after they obtained India's consent to export a considerable quantity of manganese, beryllium, monazite and other strategic raw materials to the United States. What a sharp contrast this is to the noble position of the U.S.S.R. which responded in a completely unselfish way to the request for aid!

It is well known that at the same time the American companies obtained the rights for the construction of a large-scale ferromanganese plant and an enterprise for processing monazite sands. The respective agreements gave American companies the right to export practically the entire output of these factories to the United States and also to transfer their profits freely to American banks. ...

The intense political activity of the population is eloquent testimony to the awakening of the Indian people who are struggling for their democratic and national rights, for peace and progress.

Japan

MR. DULLES COMMANDS, MR. YOSHIDA ACTS. (By M. Markov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 29, p. 4. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Another American "mission" has arrived in the Japanese capital. How many such missions the Pentagon and State Department have sent out recently. They are in a hurry: time is passing! Almost five months have passed since the signing of the aggressive American-Japanese "defense pact," and the so-called administrative agreement in which Washington's claims and Tokyo's obligations were to have been set forth in accordance with this pact, has not yet been signed.

And so Mr. Rusk, hastily converted from an Assistant Secretary of State into a special envoy of President Truman with the rank of Ambassador, appeared in Japan on Jan. 26. He was accompanied by U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Army Johnson. Their purpose, in the words of the newly fledged Ambassador, was to bring about the signing of the administrative agreement "as quickly as possible." The fact is that Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida is obliged willy-nilly to take account of the sentiment of the people, who hate the Yankee occupiers, and he is bargaining and maneuvering.

According to Rusk's frank admission, the American ruling circles "would naturally like the agreement to be concluded if possible before the ratification of the peace treaty" by the U.S. Senate. The Yankees fear that, if the "peace" treaty is ratified earlier, their chief trump in the blackmail aimed at achieving a "satisfactory" agreement will be lost.

Rusk and Johnson have no time to spare: on Jan. 21 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee started discussing the question of the ratification of the separate "peace" treaty with Japan, the American-Japanese "defense pact," and also the military pacts with the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. ...

It would have seemed that the discussion of a peace treaty was not at all a suitable occasion for calls for war. But the nature of the "peace" treaty with Japan drawn up by the American imperialists is such that its discussion in the U.S. Senate has in essence merged into a discussion of plans for unleashing war!

In his opening speech the grandiloquent Mr. Acheson did not fail to state that the military pacts the U.S.A. imposed on Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand will open a "new era in the Pacific." What the U.S. Secretary of State had in mind was explained sufficiently clearly by Dulles and Gen. Bradley who spoke after him. Throwing aside diplomatic equivocation, Dulles stated openly that he and his sympathizers had not renounced their mad plans for restoring the reactionary regime in China. This malicious imperialist stated with ineffable cynicism, "We cannot expect changes to take place in China automatically. In order to bring about such changes something more is demanded than a negative and purely defensive policy in Asia."

One cannot but agree with the evaluation of the British weekly Tribune, which called this speech "an openly proclaimed American plan for starting a counterrevolutionary war against continental China."

The real significance of Yoshida's agreement with Chiang Kai-shek is also revealed in the light of these aggressive plans against the Chinese People's Republic. Dulles asserted that "Japan can become an important factor in the near future" in American world strategy "against communism."

The Soviet Union is another objective of U.S. imperialism's aggressive strategy.

In the insolent manner peculiar to him, Dulles inveighed against the Yalta Agreement which he hates so much, under the terms of which Russia's historic rights, which were violated by the Japanese militarists' treacherous attack in 1904, were restored. As is known, on the basis of the Yalta Agreement, the southern part of Sakhalin and the islands adjoining it were returned to the Soviet Union and the Kurile Islands were also given to her. However, this historic fact found no reflection in the "peace" treaty concocted by the U.S. State Department. "The Japanese treaty is the first official U.S. action which testifies to her repudiating the Yalta Agreement," declared Dulles insolently.

In order that no doubt should remain, Gen. Bradley then made a speech clearly alluding to the strategic significance of the Kurile Islands for the realization of the Pentagon's aggressive intrigues. Indeed, could there be a more striking illustration of the much praised program of "collective measures to preserve peace" which has been so extravagantly and importunately publicized by the U.S. representatives in the U.N. General Assembly.

The further the Dulleses and the Achesons go in anti-Soviet hysteria and the more furiously they threaten the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, the more obvious it becomes to the whole world that they are motivated only by fear—impotent fear of the great liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, of the invincible strength of the mighty camp of peace and democracy.

Korea

DE WAARHEID ON TRUE MEANING OF AMERICANS' DRAGGING OUT TRUCE TALKS IN KOREA. (Pravda, Feb. 4, p. 4. Complete text:) The Hague (Tass)—De Waarheid has published an article by its London correspondent which exposes the true meaning behind the American aggressors' delaying of the Korean truce negotiations. The newspaper states: "A report has been received from Tokyo which states that the U.S. State Department has instructed Gen. Ridgway, through John Foster Dulles who recently arrived in Japan, that a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict is 'not desirable or expedient at this time.' These instructions were prepared by the U.S. State Department after Truman's talks with the chiefs of the military staffs. It says: 'A settlement of the Korean con-

flict is not desirable in the near future in view of the West European countries' indecisive position with respect to American policy in Europe.' The fact is that until the American proposals on the financing and implementation of the armament program and the formation of the so-called European army are adopted by all countries, including Britain, 'it is preferable for the representatives of the American command in Korea not to strive for the achievement of rapid results in negotiations with the North Koreans.' "

It goes on to state cynically: "The conclusion of peace in Korea will immediately relax the international tension which will have a certain effect on the rearmament of Western Germany and the fulfillment of the program for arming Western Europe and Japan."

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria

TRIAL OF AMERICAN SPIES AND SABOTEURS. (By Staff Correspondent P. Golubev. Pravda, Jan. 31, p. 4. 450 words. Condensed text:) Sofia—The trial of a group of spies, saboteurs and terrorists—agents of American and Greek intelligence services—came to an end in Sofia Jan. 29.

In the dock were the accused Kirill Petronov, Iliya Iliyev, Dimitr Georgiyev, Dimitr Bukov, Angel Kolezhkov and Pavel Bonchev—hardened agents of the American intelligence spy and sabotage network in the Balkans.

The indictment stated that in a law of Oct. 10, 1951, the American ruling circles, with their peculiar kind of cynicism, legalized the policy of espionage, terror and sabotage against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies which they have practiced for a long time. They appropriated large sums of money for this.

As the accused Kirill Petronov testified in court, the American imperialists formed a special espionage center in Greece for conducting their spying and subversive activity in the Balkans. This criminal center is engaged in the recruiting and training of spies and saboteurs from among the betrayers of the Bulgarian people who have fled to Greece, criminals, fascists and other enemies of the people's regime. In August, 1951, the defendant Petronov, together with two other saboteurs, former officers of the Tsarist army Nikola Petkov and Mladen Mladenov, was dropped on Bulgarian territory from an American military plane. The saboteurs were equipped with a portable radio transmitter, false documents, a large sum of Bulgarian money, pistols and other articles given them by the American "chiefs" before the flight.

The defendant Petronov visited a whole series of cities and villages where he established contact with his former colleagues ...

The court pronounced sentence the evening of Jan. 29. The defendants Kirill Petronov and Pavel Bonchev were sentenced to death by firing squad; the other defendants were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from five to 15 years.

Finland

International Comment: ON MR. KEKKONEN'S SPEECH. (By Literateur. Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 2, p. 1. 550 words. Condensed text:) ... Acclaiming Mr. Kekkonen's statement, the majority of Finnish newspapers noted its important international significance. Noting the importance of the Finnish Prime Minister's appeal for strengthening peace, Hufvudstadsbladet expressed regret that other Scandinavian countries, primarily Norway and Denmark, "have departed from their traditional policy of neutrality." Stressing the fact that Kekkonen's speech contains a direct appeal to Denmark and Norway to leave the Atlantic Pact, Vapaa Sana states: "In this respect the Prime Minister expressed not only his own point of view but reflected the prevailing public opinion on this matter in our country."

The Swedish press also comments widely on Kekkonen's speech. Reflecting the opinion of certain bourgeois circles, Stockholms-Tidningen draws the following conclusion: "Kekkonen's statement gives grounds for reflection to those few

but vociferous Swedish politicians who say in any weather that Sweden's place is in the bloc of the great Western powers."

At the same time, the Finnish Prime Minister's speech evoked hysteria in the American and pro-American organs of the reactionary press. Obviously trying to weaken the impression of the Finnish Prime Minister's speech, these papers in Denmark and Norway stress in every possible way that "a decision has already been made" and that any other way is allegedly already "impossible" for these countries.

Exposing the spuriousness and groundlessness of the assertions in the reactionary press, the Finnish newspaper Tyokansan Sanomat notes that in Norway and Denmark the people's dissatisfaction with U.S. aggressive policy is growing stronger and stronger. This fact is also expressed in the Danish newspaper Land og Folk which states: "The Finnish Prime Minister's statement is especially important in that he points to a path other than the path of the policy of the North Atlantic Pact and of war."

NEAR EAST

Egypt

On International Themes: ON SITUATION IN EGYPT. (By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, Feb. 2, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Recent events in Egypt—the removal of the Nahas Pasha government and Aly Maher Pasha's coming to power—have called forth numerous comments in the foreign press. One feature of these comments is worthy of attention: all the comments agree that not a normal cabinet change has taken place in Cairo but an upheaval, moreover an upheaval imposed from the outside. The British Daily Herald states that "the removal of the Nahas Pasha government from power must be considered a revolution carried out by King Farouk" who in turn as Radio Hamburg reports, "was obliged to charge Aly Maher Pasha with the forming of a new government under pressure from foreign diplomats."

The American and West European press and radio make no secret of what foreign powers are interested in the change in Egyptian government policy. And would it be worth concealing the fact that these powers are the U.S.A. and Britain? Everyone knows that the Egyptian people's movement for national independence, under whose pressure the government of Nahas Pasha—the leader of the Wafd Party which had a majority in Parliament—annulled the unequal Anglo-Egyptian treaties of 1899 and 1936, aroused bitter resentment in the hearts of the Anglo-American imperialists. ...

Recent events in Egypt have again shown that the basis of the American-British plot against the peace-loving peoples of the Near and Middle East is interference in the internal affairs of other states, provocations, a policy of aggression. These events were preceded by the slaughter in Ismailia, provoked by the British command, and also by the burning and looting in Cairo, provoked by British and American circles.

The Anglo-American imperialists have been using threats and blackmail: the British press began to threaten a "campaign on Cairo," a forced evacuation of 300,000 Egyptians from the Suez Canal zone; the American newspaper Washington Post printed an "unconfirmed" report from Washington to the effect that "more than 6000 U.S. Marines are at present only a few hours' journey away from the Suez Canal zone;" at the same time the American Ambassador in Cairo, Caffery, who has been intriguing in court circles for a long time, demanded the cessation of "disorders" and "protection of the interests of the foreigners," i.e., the suppression of the popular movement and the reorientation of Egyptian government policy precisely in this direction.

These are the circumstances leading up to the change in the Egyptian government.

The statements of the British and American press leave no doubt as to the fact that British and U.S. ruling circles will now attempt to gain what they have not succeeded in gaining up to now: an Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the basis of joint demands on Egypt; furthermore, as the organ of the American intelligence service in France—Franc-Tireur—states, "now, undoubtedly, the matter rests with the diplomats, and in

particular the Washington diplomats, who desire to include Egypt in the defense of the Near East," i.e., to turn Egypt into a military base of the American-British aggressors.

The imperialists' new intrigues in Egypt have increased the hatred which is felt for them in countries of the Near and Middle East. It is understood that in these countries, as Jordan newspapers point out, "today the British are killing Egyptians; tomorrow the population of Iraq may be subjected to the violence of the British; and then it may be the turn of the people of Jordan." In the words of the Iranian newspaper Shahed, "the British Conservatives and their American accomplices must know that political plots cannot stop the course of historical events."

The Egyptian people, the peoples of all the countries of the Near and Middle East, want to be masters of their own fate and are continuing the struggle to win this, their legitimate right. ...

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN EGYPT.—Letter from Cairo. (By K. Khabib. Pravda, Feb. 3, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Cairo—Jan. 26 was a day of important political events in Egypt. Despite the fact that meetings and parades were banned, the people of Cairo held a spontaneous demonstration. The reason for this was the British troops' barbarous attack on Ismailia in the Suez Canal zone. ...

It is not impossible that outrages were committed during the Jan. 26 demonstrations in Cairo by groups of scoundrels in the pay of foreign politicians, groups of saboteurs and hooligans who were given the task of creating disorders in the city in order to make the Wafdist government, which denounced the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, seem incapable of ensuring order in the country.

It is maintained that the so-called "disorders" in Cairo on Jan. 26 were prepared in advance by Anglo-American circles. According to reports in the press, the members of certain Moslem organizations received instructions the day before the events as to which buildings were to be burned, where to obtain fuel for starting the fires, etc.

The organizers of these pogroms evidently aimed at creating a situation which would make it easier for palace circles to remove Nahas Pasha's government. Having passed the law on the declaration of martial law in the country at the demand of court circles, the Wafdist government party thus prepared conditions for the new government to come to power.

Instead of relying on the people and organizing genuine opposition to the British occupiers, the Wafdist government sought a compromise with the British and American imperialists. ...

While Nahas Pasha's government was confining itself to formal protests to Britain, the patriots of Egypt, the workers in the Suez Canal zone, the peasantry of the local villages and the patriotically minded students of Cairo acted against the foreign aggressors. The Port Said workers declared a strike, refusing to load British vessels, and government representatives persuaded the strikers to end the strike since it would allegedly "harm Egypt's economic interests."

Nahas Pasha's government banned patriotic anti-British demonstrations and meetings in the country under threat of shooting, declaring that these "violate order and security." In the face of British armed aggression Nahas Pasha's government confined itself to diplomatic protests and demagogic talk about breaking off diplomatic relations with Britain, but it did not even dare raise the question of Britain's aggression against Egypt in the Security Council.

Recently it has become particularly evident that Nahas Pasha's government is seeking a compromise with the Anglo-American imperialists, that it is trying to "save face" with the people, to obtain even an indefinite promise that British troops will be evacuated from Egypt in order to throw all its strength against the growing national liberation movement in the country.

Having decided under pressure from the people to denounce the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, Nahas Pasha's government was frightened at the upsurge of the national liberation movement in the country. Intensive activity developed on the part of British agents, the compradore sections of the Egyptian capitalists and merchants. The Anglo-American imperialists never eased their pressure for a single moment, demanding that

Egypt join in the aggressive adventures being prepared by the Atlantic bloc bosses, via the so-called "Middle East Command."

Nahas Pasha's government proved incapable of advancing and supporting Egypt's national demands. At the same time it could not go into complete reverse and make an open capitulation to Britain since this would have meant the political collapse of the Wafd Party.

Taking advantage of the Jan. 26 events, the Anglo-American imperialists overthrew Nahas Pasha's government and replaced it with another one.

This change was effected by obvious interference and under pressure from the U.S.A. and Britain.

Caffery, the American Ambassador in Cairo visited King Farouk on Jan. 26. Caffery then conferred with British Ambassador Stevenson. And on the night of Jan. 27 the King signed a decree on the dissolution of Nahas Pasha's government under the pretext that "the government's efforts proved insufficient to ensure security and order."

The new Egyptian government is headed by Aly Maher Pasha, whose appointment is thus the work of Anglo-American circles. Not a single representative of the Wafd Party remains in the Cabinet, but a number of its members, for example Abdel Khalik Hassouno Pasha, Mamoud Hassan Pasha (formerly Ambassador in Washington) and others, are known as supporters of closer relations between Egypt and Britain and the U.S.A. ...

The facts show that the ruling hierarchy in the country is now preparing to include Egypt in the aggressive Middle Eastern bloc being set up on U.S. and British orders. ...

In order to follow this policy, Maher Pasha's government is now concerned with obtaining the Wafd Party's open support. Actually the fact that Parliament, which consists mainly of Wafdist, passed Maher Pasha's bill on martial law amounts to the Wafd Party's support for the new government. The negotiations now going on between Aly Maher Pasha and Nahas Pasha are aimed at reaching an agreement on the Wafd Party leaders' further support for the new government.

It is supposed that Egyptian ruling circles are in this way preparing the ground for a deal with the Anglo-American imperialists, who are bickering among themselves for domination of Egypt but are united in their efforts to suppress the Egyptian people's national liberation movement.

London and Washington are obviously calculating on carrying out their aggressive intrigues in Egypt by means of Aly Maher Pasha's government, at the expense of the Egyptian people's vital interests.

Egyptian patriots are faced with a difficult struggle for the freedom and independence of their country.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

On International Themes: AUSTRIAN 'VOICES OF AMERICA.' (By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, Feb. 2, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) For some years the question of the Austrian state treaty has been an object of political machinations by the Western powers, and first of all by the U.S.A. ...

The Western powers are striving to prolong the occupation of Austria and, contrary to the four-power agreements, are carrying out intensive remilitarization in Austria. At the same time, in order to cover up their aggressive policy, they are trying to put the blame on the innocent party and are spreading the lie that the cause of the delay in the negotiations on the Austrian treaty is the Soviet Union's "uncompromising attitude."

It must be noted that the spurious American propaganda on the Austrian question, as indeed the entire rotten "Voice of America" output, is less and less in demand. The aggressive orientation of the American-British imperialists' entire policy is too obvious to the world public and their reluctance to withdraw their troops from the countries they are occupying is too well known for anyone to believe that they intend to make an exception in the case of Austria.

It must be said that the Austrian ruling circles are biding their time and waiting to see when they can openly include Austria in the Atlantic bloc. The Austrian reactionaries are bolstering up the war psychosis and are endlessly repeating that Austria should be in the Anglo-American harness. ...

Following their American masters, the Austrian reactionaries are putting out propaganda on the American model about the Austrian treaty. The tone in the Austrian reactionary press is set by Gruber who carefully repeats the Anglo-American propaganda that there is no need for a check on the demilitarization and denazification of Austria and affects amazement that there should be any connection between the Austrian treaty and the question of the three powers' fulfilling their obligations on Trieste in connection with the Italian peace treaty.

... The Austrian ruling circles are merely trying to cover up the traces of their intention to include the Austrian "Alpine fortress" in the Anglo-American springboard of aggression which is being created in Western Germany and, at the same time, perhaps, to include Austria in Eisenhower's "southern flank" which also includes Trieste.

The Austrian ruling circles' propaganda maneuvers are producing exactly the opposite results to what was intended. These clumsy maneuvers are once again showing the Austrian people the necessity of unmasking the Western powers' aggressive plans with regard to Austria, are showing them the vital necessity of striving for the creation of a genuinely free, peace-loving, independent Austria. ...

WESTERN EUROPE

Great Britain

[See World Economy section, this issue, for articles on Britain: The Dollar Offensive Against the Pound and Why Britain Is Interested in Trade With the U.S.S.R.]

Norway

Foreign Mailbag: MARKETABLE GOODS. (Trud, Feb. 1, p. 4. 400 words. Condensed text:) How may fascists, betrayers of their country, best be forgiven? This question was recently discussed in the Norwegian Storting.

The question of so-called forgiveness is not a new one. In February, 1951, the Marshallized newspaper Nationen stated that today the Nazis "would probably not be punished at all; they should not be punished." And Arbeiderbladet, the organ of the "Labor" Party, announced that it was essential to forgive one's enemies because "it is no longer a question of who was a Nazi."

With such an attitude toward traitors, it is not surprising that only 107 of the 20,120 fascists who were imprisoned at one time are now in jail. It is now desired to release the remaining ones. ...

The debates grew lively. Bunkholt, a Deputy from the Agrarian Party, mounted the platform.

"They fought for the same cause for which we are today sacrificing billions of kroner," he blurted out without much reflection. ...

Fearing the indignation of the workers, the Storting confined itself to recommending that the authorities help restore the fascists to "working life." In reply to this the efficient Minister of Justice Gundersen promised at once to review the cases of the 107 traitors who were in jail with a view to pardoning them.

Traitors have truly become marketable goods in Marshallized Norway.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

On International Themes: CANNIBALISTIC PLANS OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY. (By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, Feb. 2, p. 3. 550 words. Condensed text:) ... Some years ago the world democratic public learned with indignation that the American military had made extensive preparations for bacteriological and chemical warfare. This has been officially stated by former Secretary of Defense Forrestal, his successor Johnson, by Chief of the Chemical Officer McAuliffe and others.

Preparations in the U.S.A. for bacteriological warfare are continuing on an increased scale. Evidence of this is provided by the recent statements—monstrous in their cynicism—of two American "specialists" in cannibalism: William Creasy,

chief of the Research and Engineer Division of the Chemical Corps and Charles Lux, Deputy Chief Chemical Officer. Creasy stated plainly that the U.S.A. is building up supplies of means of mass destruction—chemical, bacteriological and radiological—and is prepared to use them both against enemy troops and against peaceful populations. He also alluded to the fact that American saboteurs, obviously enlisted on the money from the notorious "1951 act," could already be equipped with bacteriological weapons. Creasy stated: "A relatively simple piece of equipment which can be carried in an ordinary brief case will be enough to enable the saboteur to poison the air in any closed building in which people are gathered."

Gen. Lux spoke in the same spirit when he admitted that the United States is actively preparing for biological and chemical warfare.

No honest person can think without anger of the American military criminals' cannibalistic designs. It is not mere chance that the United States has not yet ratified the well-known Geneva convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. In the light of the above-mentioned facts this becomes perfectly understandable. ...

AMERICAN RECORDS FOR CRIME. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 22, p. 4. 650 words. Condensed text:) How many crimes were committed in the U.S.A. in 1951? Official data have not yet been published. But one thing is clear—there were more crimes than in 1950. The crime wave, as the American papers themselves are admitting, is rising every year in the United States. ...

Although the reactionary papers are expressing a fake "alarm" over this "problem No. 1 of the United States," in fact the press, radio, literature and the whole contemporary "American way of life" are aimed at preparing "cadres" for a new war, are driving youth to crime. All this cannot fail to provoke serious concern among all honorable and sensible Americans. As usual, this concern is being used by the American politicians, who, for their own interests, have proclaimed more than once the "beginning of a decisive campaign" against crime. Rudolf Halley, an "Independent," was elected President of the City Council of New York City last year under this demagogic slogan. Making political capital out of the criticism of his opponents, Halley more than once made exposés during the election campaign. ...

However, such election tirades do not stop the "elected representatives of the people of New York, Washington and other places in the U.S.A. in the slightest from turning a blind eye to the growth of crime. After all, it is really only one step from the "domestic" American housebreaker, robber and murderer to Ridgway's thug who is killing old people and children, raping women and robbing the ancient temples and palaces of Korea. And how much "human material" of a similar nature is the Pentagon—which is drawing up plans for a new world war—getting ready to prepare!

It was not without reason that Edgar Hoover, chief of the F.B.I., presenting an account to the Senate Appropriations Committee and demanding that the Senate allot \$64,000,000 for the needs of the F.B.I. in the current fiscal year, dwelt least of all on the need to struggle against crime. Hoover naturally advanced the struggle against the "red menace" as his chief "motive." (!)

In order that the gangsters and robbers may rest in peace, the police and F.B.I. agents are not after criminals: the arm of "American law" is concerned with the suppression of the progressive forces of the people. Nevertheless, the recent scandals in Washington have again convinced the world that it is becoming more and more difficult to distinguish where the American underworld ends and the American government apparatus begins. The distinction, as the saying goes, is becoming continually blurred.

HOW PRESIDENTS ARE PICKED IN THE U.S.A.—Exposure by an American Magazine. (Trud, Feb. 1, p. 3. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—An article entitled "How the President Is Picked" has been published in the magazine U.S. News and World Report. This article contains cynical admissions testifying to the fact that the President of the U.S.A. is picked by a tight clique of politicians.

Analyzing the system of nominating Presidential candidates,

the magazine states that "politicians, and not the voters, decide the question of who will get the opportunity of being a candidate for President of the U.S.A."

As is well known, the final nomination of the Presidential candidate takes place at the national convention of the party.

It is perfectly clear that the people who get to the national convention are those who, passing through this "sieve," are ready at a sign from the boss to vote for the candidate pleasing to him. According to the admission of the magazine, one of these bosses of the Republican Party has already gained 183 votes for the forthcoming national convention of the party. It is apparent that Taft, having several such politicians, had every reason for stating that he considers his candidacy for President "to be in his pocket."

Along with this, because of the many steps in the election system in the United States, the voters are actually kept from participating directly in the election of the President. The magazine states further: "When they go to the polls, they will vote for a list of electors picked by the politicians. They will not vote directly for Truman or Eisenhower, Taft or Kefauver. They will vote for lists of electors," and not for the President.

World Economy

THE DOLLAR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE POUND. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, Feb. 1, p. 3. Complete text:) London—A conference of Finance Ministers of the British Empire countries recently ended in London. Its purpose was to look for a way out of the severe currency and financial difficulties with which the sterling area is quite unable to deal. The conference was attended by representatives of the sterling area countries—Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Southern Rhodesia—and also by Canada, which is part of the dollar area. The British colonies, whose wealth of raw materials are the main source of dollars for the sterling area, were "represented" by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies Lyttelton.

The second world war undermined Britain's political and economic position as the largest imperialist power, and the dollar offensive against the pound, which has taken the form of a bitter struggle between the U.S.A. and Britain in the world markets for many years, has acquired particular intensity since the war.

Britain resorted to an enslaving loan from the U.S.A.; it accepted the destructive "Marshall Plan." American capital has become strong as never before in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Its penetration into the British colonies has intensified.

The British press is pointing out that the sterling area is now going through its "third crisis" in the six and a half years that have passed since the end of the second world war. The first crisis broke out in 1947 and principally affected the finances of Britain itself. Two years later, in 1949, a second and much more serious crisis occurred, which led to the devaluation of the pound sterling, which was a direct victory for the dollar over the pound. 1951 was marked by a new crisis in the sterling area, which shows that the sterling bloc has been further shaken.

According to the magazine *The Statist* the deficit on Britain's balance of payments (after covering part of the deficit in its trade balance by "invisible exports," i.e., receipts from shipping, tourists, etc.) is nearly 500,000,000 pounds sterling. The deficit in the balance of payments of the whole sterling area amounts to 1,578,000,000 pounds sterling, and 1,532,000,000 pounds sterling of its gold reserves have been lost, i.e., three times more than in 1949, before the devaluation of the pound.

By assuming the yoke of the "Marshall Plan," Britain endangered not only its own economy but that of the whole sterling area. Between April, 1948, and December, 1950, Britain was allocated \$2,700,000,000 under the "Marshall Plan," which it never received in full. Meanwhile, between 1948 and 1951, the British government was obliged, at Washington's request, to appropriate about \$11,000,000,000 for military expenditures.

Under U.S. pressure, Britain and the Empire countries put their whole economy on a war footing. The feverish arms race

entailed a reduction in civilian industry and a reduction in exports. The nature of the export-import operations of the sterling area changed markedly: it began to buy more than it sold. The deficit in the balance of trade began to increase steadily.

When the U.S.A. unleashed the criminal war against the Korean people it demanded that its satellites further intensify the arms race. In 1950 the U.S.A. and the West European countries extended their purchases of raw materials, chiefly in the British Empire markets, as a result of which there was a rapid rise in prices of raw materials. The sterling area had a considerable dollar income for a few months, but this "prosperity" proved to be extremely brief.

Having set up enormous stockpiles of raw materials in a short time, the U.S.A. demanded that Britain and other countries in the sterling area reduce their prices on raw materials, at the same time continuing to maintain high prices for American raw materials. Since Britain did not lower its prices, the U.S.A. in 1951 stopped buying Malayan rubber and tin, which bring in the major part of Britain's dollar income. The sterling area's dollar receipts were considerably reduced, while dollar expenditures continued to rise, since Britain and the other Empire countries needed American capital equipment and raw materials for the arms race.

Unfavorable changes also occurred for Britain in its trade with the West European countries. These countries cut down their purchases of rubber, tin and other raw materials from the British colonies, which naturally reduced the income of the sterling area. Britain also had to place large orders for equipment for armament enterprises in several West European countries. Britain's balance of trade with Western Europe also shows a deficit.

In 1951 imperialist Britain suffered a defeat in Iran and was deprived of Iranian oil. At the same time, as Reynolds News states, "the Americans acquired the major part of the Near Eastern oil." This created a situation whereby Britain was not only unable to earn dollars by selling Iranian oil but was obliged to expend its dollar reserves on purchasing oil from the U.S.A.

Finally, the further curtailment of trade with the East European countries and the Chinese People's Republic carried out by Britain and the Dominions under U.S. pressure had extremely serious consequences for their trade and finances. Britain was obliged to buy a large quantity of foodstuffs and goods from the dollar area which it could have obtained from the democratic countries without spending dollars.

All these factors taken together have led to a rapid loss of the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves, and have brought it up against difficulties which, on the general admission of the British press, are the most profound and dangerous of any it has yet experienced. It was under these circumstances that the conference of British Empire Finance Ministers met.

The official statement on the results of the conference and the statement by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Butler show that the Finance Ministers' decisions provide for a reduction in imports from the dollar area on the one hand, and an extension of output with the aim of increasing exports primarily to the dollar area on the other.

Even during the conference the press observed that the measures drawn up at the conference were calculated to overcome the present financial difficulties mainly at the expense of the working people. The accuracy of these suppositions was very soon borne out.

On Jan. 29 Butler announced new government measures directed at lowering the British people's standard of living still further. As is known, the government is again making a sharp reduction in imports of food. Expenditures on education and public health, civilian construction and for other peaceful purposes are being cut down again. Butler also hinted that the government is preparing new "economy measures." Thus, the government is seeking a way out of the deadlock caused by Britain's subordination to the American policy of preparing and unleashing war through a further intensification of this policy, through still greater subordination to Washington's dictate.

Is the program evolved at the conference a real means of "restoring" the sterling area to "health"? Even the British bourgeois press doubts this. The Daily Express notes that

"the next few months will show the meaning of the Empire Finance Ministers' statement on the utilization of 'external' resources. At present this statement causes alarm."

It was not accidental that the reactionary newspaper spoke of the dangers connected with the utilization of "external resources." The reference is to attracting American capital to restore the sterling area. The British ruling circles are again turning for help to the U.S.A.—to the power which considers its main task the destruction of the sterling area.

The meaning of the present U.S. "aid" to Britain can be seen from the example of the agreement on exchange of raw materials concluded in Washington between Truman and Churchill. The U.S.A. promises to supply Britain with 1,000,000 tons of steel in exchange for aluminum and tin. Moreover, according to the Times, the British government "is buying steel at a much higher price than it can sell it, and is selling tin at a much lower price than it can buy it." As a result of this operation Britain is threatened with a further reduction in her dollar reserves.

No talk about the "unity" of the sterling area countries can conceal the growth of centrifugal forces in the British Empire.

Pursuing the arms race, Britain is extorting goods from the Dominions but is unable to give them a sufficient quantity of products in exchange, and the Dominions are obliged to resort to U.S. "aid," which means the further penetration of American capital into the economy of these countries. Not long ago the Vice-Rector of the Australian National University, Copeland, who, according to the British press, has a great influence on Australia's economic policy, stated that "Australia's interests would be better ensured by developing direct financial and economic relations with the U.S.A."

The press reports that during the London conference the Dominions demanded the establishment of an "Empire finance committee," which would have the right to deal with all questions concerning the sterling area which the Bank of England and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer now decide. Although the British government evidently rejected this demand, it nevertheless had to agree to hold more frequent consultations with the Dominion representatives which, in essence, amounts to a step toward setting up some kind of permanent sterling area authority.

Time will show to what extent the measures worked out at the London conference will be effective. The conservative Daily Telegraph and Morning Post states that the task of the sterling area "lies in discovering how it can become the captain of its economic destiny in the future." The conservative newspaper does not want to take reality into account. A new American captain has appeared for the sterling zone just as a new American admiral has appeared for the British navy which once ruled the seas.

WHY BRITAIN IS INTERESTED IN TRADE WITH THE U.S.S.R.—Before International Economic Conference in Moscow. (By I. Mikuson. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 31, p. 4. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... Soviet supplies and purchases have long occupied an important place in British imports and exports. Usually their importance has especially increased during periods of Britain's economic difficulties. For example, it is characteristic that the conclusion of the first Anglo-Soviet agreement in 1921 took place at the very height of the terrible economic crisis that struck the capitalist world and inflicted hard blows on Britain. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Britain at the time, pointed out that Britain cannot permit itself the luxury of blockading Soviet Russia. This blockade, he said, is damaging Britain itself since "it is not at all easy to do without" Russian grain and lumber.

Subsequent events showed that despite the changes in the structure of Soviet exports and imports, caused by the successful fulfillment of the Stalinist five-year plans, Anglo-Soviet trade continued to be mutually necessary and reciprocally advantageous for both countries. This is precisely why it continued to develop despite serious complications in relations between Britain and the U.S.S.R.

Nevertheless, after the second world war the volume of Anglo-Soviet trade fell considerably. In 1948 British imports from the U.S.S.R. were reduced by two-thirds and British exports to the U.S.S.R. by four-fifths in comparison with the 1948 level. This

is an artificial reduction. It was the direct result of U.S. pressure on Marshallized Britain's trade policy. It is not difficult to understand the American businessmen's calculations. On the one hand, by isolating Britain from the Soviet market the Morgans and Rockefellers were bent on increasing its economic dependence on the U.S.A., on chaining it still more closely to the American war chariot. On the other hand, they hoped (of course without any grounds) to put a brake on our country's mighty development.

One of the ruinous consequences of this policy for Western Europe, as is admitted in the survey published by the U.N. Economic Commission in August, 1948, was a sharp exacerbation of the economic difficulties of Britain and other West European countries. ...

From the very first days of its existence the Soviet Union has more than once contended by its deeds that it strives for an over-all expansion of business ties. Comrade L. P. Beria stated in his report on the 34th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution: "We are not opposed to considerable expansion of business cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage with the U.S.A., Britain and France and other bourgeois countries of both the West and the East. It is not the Soviet Union's fault if the ruling circles of these countries, to the detriment of the interests of their states, have embarked on the path of undermining and curtailing economic relations with the U.S.S.R."

Orientating itself for the most part toward developing trade relations with the U.S.A. and generally with the dollar zone, British ruling circles have consciously engaged in restricting trade with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. They have sabotaged the long-term trade agreement with the U.S.S.R.; they have created and are creating artificial barriers to the placing of Soviet orders in British industry. All this could only lead, and has actually led, to catastrophic consequences for the British economy, to its subordination to the U.S.A. ...

In British trade with the U.S.S.R. (as well as with China and countries of Eastern Europe) there is nothing like the notorious "dollar shortage" problem which inevitably accompanies British trade with the U.S.A. In trading with us, Britain can pay for the Soviet goods it imports by deliveries of its own goods to the Soviet Union. Anglo-American trade relations are established in quite a different manner. The American monopolies, exceedingly interested in the maximum development of their exports, take a hostile view to expanding imports, especially imports of manufactured goods. Therefore, Britain can pay for only an insignificant part of its large purchases from the U.S.A. by exports to that country and it is constantly experiencing "dollar starvation"—a shortage of dollars to pay for goods imported from across the ocean. ...

Under pressure from the masses and under the weight of inexorable economic facts, British ruling circles have been compelled repeatedly in the postwar years to introduce certain amendments to their program of restricted trade with the U.S.S.R. The importance, the vital necessity of trade with the U.S.S.R. to British economy is such that, contrary to all obstacles, a certain heightening of business relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union is to be observed since 1950. The shipment of British machines to the U.S.S.R. increased noticeably. In 1950 the Soviet Union supplied Britain with three times as much grain as in 1948. The agreement concluded between Britain and the U.S.S.R. in September, 1951, envisages a further substantial increase (by about 25%) in the supply of Soviet grain, which is extremely necessary to the British economy.

Such short-term trade agreements, concluded regularly during the past five years, despite their restricted character, have unquestionably had a positive influence on Britain's economic situation. But U.S. ruling circles, with the aid of their agents in Britain, have not ceased their attempts to disrupt Britain's fulfillment of these agreements. ...

It is not hard to understand that the forthcoming International Economic Conference, which aims at an over-all development of economic relations among all countries, evokes the interest of British industrialists and businessmen, of trade unions, of the entire public. For millions of people the importance of normalizing European and, in particular, Anglo-Soviet trade, is such that in the long run all the American bans, intrigues and

obstacles will prove powerless. The development of close economic relations between Britain and the U.S.S.R. will inevitably become a powerful factor in strengthening world peace.

ON JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES' PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. (Pravda, Feb. 1, p. 3. Complete text:) Tokyo—In connection with the approaching opening date of the International Economic Conference in Moscow, the newspaper Sangyo Keizai states in an editorial of Feb. 1 entitled "Let Us Participate in the Moscow Conference":

"Perhaps our country should not place great hopes in the International Economic Conference in Moscow. In the first place, one cannot permit Japan's participation in the conference to become a drawback in diplomatic relations with

America. In the second place, this conference is perhaps concealing a political purpose such as a peculiar peace offensive by the Soviet Union. But, while fully realizing this, we consider it necessary for us to participate in the International Economic Conference.

"Due to the force of circumstances, the results of the conference for our country should be kept within the framework of relations with America. As far as a political purpose such as a peace offensive is concerned, we do not think that economic leaders, with their knowledge and experience, can be drawn into a Soviet political offensive so easily."

Sangyo Keizai also states that "inasmuch as the government is not actively taking part, one can say that participation in the economic conference, if only by unofficial representatives, will have great significance, at least as a preliminary step."

PARTY PROBLEMS (Continued From Page 14)

FEATURE

part in the forming of the students' communist outlook, but it would be incorrect to underestimate the importance of other branches of education. The Party organizations cannot afford to lessen the attention they pay to the teaching of the specialized courses. It is impossible to tolerate instances, however isolated they may be, in which the role of Russian scholars in the development of science and technology is belittled, the claims of Russian science to the most important discoveries is passed over in silence and the work of such great scholars as Lomonosov, Mendeleev, Pavlov and others is not used to educate youth in the spirit of wholehearted devotion to the motherland. ...

The question of the ideological-political education of the students in the higher educational institutions of the capital has been discussed at a plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee. The session proposed improvement in the work of the organizations for political instruction, organizing independent study by students of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, holding regular lectures, reports and theory discussions. The work of agitation must be improved: professors, teachers and postgraduate students must be more extensively enlisted in this work. The session proposed that special attention be paid to improving the leadership of the Young Communist and trade union organizations and the leadership of the work of scientific student groups and societies, and that more attention be paid to amateur arts activities.

In recent years fundamental changes have been taking place in the composition of the Party organizations of the higher educational institutions of Moscow. In view of the fact that of those entering the higher educational institutions 18- and 19-year-old boys and girls predominate, the percentage of Party members among the students is decreasing; at the same time the percentage of Young Communist League members among the young people studying is growing yearly: Y.C.L. members make up 80% of the students. ...

The Moscow Party organizations have accumulated experience of political work in the higher educational institutions. However, this experience has not yet been sufficiently studied and generalized. A plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee has discussed the reports of the Party committees of the Bauman Moscow Higher Technical Institute and of the Moscow Law Institute on the ideological-political education of students. Raising of this question at the session contributed to spread of the knowledge acquired as a result of the good experience of Party work in higher educational institutions. But this is only the beginning of a great deal of work.

The Moscow higher educational institutions, like the higher educational institutions of the entire country, are faced with great and responsible tasks in the training of specialists, highly qualified and equipped with a thorough knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, for all branches of industry, science and culture. The entire work of the Party organizations of the higher educational institutions should be directed toward successfully meeting this task.

Communist Party

Party Life: DEVELOP CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM IN SCIENTIFIC WORK. (By A. Yerokhin, Staff Correspondent for Gorky Province. Pravda, Feb. 3, p. 2. 1300 words. Summary:) Recently Prof. Melnichenko of the Gorky State University asked his colleagues to give their opinion of his monograph "Fundamentals of the Ecology of Land Animals," on which he is now working. The teachers in the biology faculty and the scientists of the agricultural and medical institutes all took part in the discussion. At the end Prof. Melnichenko thanked his comrades for their criticism and said that he would try to improve his monograph on the basis of their advice.

Other instances could be cited in which serious shortcomings in scientific and teaching work have been remedied by creative criticism and self-criticism in the higher educational institutions of Gorky. Serious mistakes were disclosed at the same university in the teaching of the history of mathematics, in which the role of the advanced Russian school of mathematics was underestimated. After the appearance of Comrade Stalin's inspired work on linguistics, more creative discussions of theoretical questions were held in all the higher educational institutions of the city.

Nevertheless, almost all the resolutions on the work of school Party organizations passed recently in the Sverdlov Borough Party Committee and the Gorky City and Province Party Committees state that criticism and self-criticism are weakly developed in higher educational institutions. The Party committees should not only point out shortcomings but also discover the reasons for them and ways of remedying them. Unfortunately the Party organizations do not as yet devote sufficient attention to this side of the matter.

The Sverdlov Borough Party Committee recently passed a resolution on the work of the Party organization of the Institute of Foreign Language Teaching stating that criticism and self-criticism were poorly developed but not stating why this was so. This institute is one of the youngest higher educational institutions in Gorky. Not a single one of its teachers or professors has an academic degree. It is not that the Party bureau and its secretary, Comrade Dankova, are not interested in the growth of the institute's teaching staff. The administration of the institute approved a plan of research work for many teachers with the advice of the Party bureau. But the Party bureau and the administration of the institute have not created a truly creative atmosphere for scientific work.

There are Communists in all departments of the institute, and special faculty Party organizations have been created, with the help of which the Party bureau should see that the departments become the center of creative research work. But they have not become such centers so far. In the Department of Marxism-Leninism, for instance, everyone is writing dissertations, some have even finished them, but no dissertation has ever been discussed. It is not surprising, then, that the growth of young scientific cadres in the institute lags behind the demands of life. Recently various commissions have been visiting the higher educational institutions of Gorky constantly. Four visited the pedagogical institute in the first semester. It should be noted that the district, city and province Party committees often investigate the same questions. But the trouble lies in the fact that the results of these investigations are usually not made known to the directors of the institute. The material is only used for reference in various ways.

In Gorky, where there are many higher educational institutions, meetings of scholars in different fields are never held. It is not that they have nothing to discuss. The year before last there appeared Prof. S. I. Arkhangelsky's book "Sketches on the History of the Industrial Proletariat of Nizhny-Novgorod and Nizhny-Novgorod Province," which contained much local factual material. But nothing at all was said about it.

The province Party committee does not discuss questions of improving ideological work with scholars even when it is its immediate duty to do so. A few years ago warnings came into the city and province Party committees that anti-Pavlov methods of therapy were being propagandized in the Psychiatry

Department of the Medical Institute. The question was not raised for discussion by the scientists and specialists in the province Party committee: it was just shelved. Some time later the anti-Pavlov "distortions" of several officials of the Medical Institute were sharply criticized by authoritative scientists of the country. The Minister of Public Health issued a special decree on this.

Recently the scientists of the Institute of Water Transport Engineers came to Gorky to discuss with specialists and Stakhanovites a scientific work on economizing electric power, fuel and oil products in loading and unloading machinery. The scientists got much help; some of the work was severely criticized. But unfortunately the higher educational institution Party organizations and local Party agencies do not devote much attention to testing scientific discoveries in practice.

There are still cases of suppression of criticism in scientific work in Gorky. Surgeon Shiryayeva of the branch of the Institute for Determining Medical Fitness and Organizing Invalids' Labor complained to the city Party committee that Poleshchuk, the director of the institute, did not stand for criticism and that scientific work in the branch was neglected. A checkup proved these facts to be correct. The city committee raised before the central institute in Moscow the question of replacing the director, and did nothing more. On the first available pretext Shiryayeva was dismissed from her work.

All these instances show that the Party organizations of Gorky still do not penetrate deeply enough into the life of the higher educational institutions or display sufficient concern for the development of criticism and self-criticism in scientific work. This explains the serious shortcomings in the work of the city's higher educational institutions.

Party Life: TRAIN CADRES IN SPIRIT OF GREAT STRICTNESS. (By Special Correspondents L. Volkov and V. Olenichev. Pravda, Feb. 5, p. 2. 1600 words. Summary:) Smolensk—There is much talk in the Party *aktiv* of Zadneprovsky [Trans-Dnieper] Borough, Smolensk, about the peculiar style of work of the Zadneprovsky Borough Party Committee and its first secretary, Comrade Yudenkov. One incident in particular remains in our memory. The borough Party committee suddenly decided to discuss a report of the work of the Kalinin Factory's Party organization. Comrade Nikitin, secretary of this Party organization, prepared a report; but hardly had he begun to deliver it at the borough Party bureau meeting when he was rudely interrupted by Comrade Yudenkov, who declared sharply: "You can't fool us here with your fine words. Tell us straight off what a mess the work is in—" The surprised speaker could find no answer to this and resumed his speech. Again he was interrupted in the same way. This time Comrade Nikitin replied that nobody had told him anything about a failure of the Party work and he let it be understood that the borough committee did not penetrate into the life of the factory Party organization or help it in its work. This was quite sufficient to arouse the ire of Comrade Yudenkov. Making absurd accusations against Comrade Nikitin, he declared that Nikitin should be dismissed from his work and expelled from the Party.

The groundlessness of such a suggestion was so obvious that none of the bureau members supported it, though eventually a resolution was passed dismissing Nikitin from his job and giving him a severe reprimand. There is no doubt that there are many shortcomings in the work of the factory Party organization, but is that the way to handle the discussion of the Party organization secretary's report, to strengthen Party discipline, to increase the demands made on the cadres and to educate them?

Unfortunately, this approach toward settling problems has become quite common in the Zadneprovsky Borough committee. Several other Party officials of the province have a weakness for bureaucracy, too. Some time ago serious shortcomings were disclosed in the work of the Smolensk Province Party Committee. Among them was the fact that the Party committee resorted to bureaucracy, did not educate the cadres in a spirit of adherence to Party and state discipline and guided affairs very superficially. Now the province committee is taking measures to guide the many-sided life of the province

more efficiently. More attention is being paid to the selection and education of Party and Soviet cadres. Party political and organizational work has been intensified. The province committee officials do not spare any effort to further the development of the Province's agriculture and industry and economic and cultural development in the cities and villages. As a result, remarkable successes have been achieved. But these successes could have been considerably greater if the province committee had remedied its previous mistakes and shortcomings. For instance, the province committee several times discussed the procurement of flax in the province. Resolutions were passed on this subject affecting several districts, but they did not take into consideration the peculiarities of each district and outline measures to help the lagging ones.

An important means of helping the local Party organizations is the discussion of their reports in the province Party committee. But these reports can be really useful only if they are discussed properly, if the experience of the work is profoundly and thoroughly analyzed and skillfully generalized. This is not always done in the Smolensk Province Party Committee. It is the duty of a Party agency to develop the creative initiative of the Party masses. Party officials should heed the voice of Communists and non-Party people, mobilize people to accomplish the tasks facing them and support everything new and advanced. The facts show that the province committee does not always do this.

For example, the province has many scutching aggregates, the skillful utilization of which would hasten the primary processing of flax and its final delivery. Operator Kotov from the Demidov Machine and Tractor Station displayed great initiative in pledging to process 50 tons of flax fiber a season by using his machine in a highly efficient way. On his initiative a competition was organized for the productive use of these machines. It is strange, however, that the province Party committee did not notice this valuable initiative, bring it to the attention of the district Party committees or take measures to disseminate it.

In October, 1951, a conference of rural intelligentsia was held in Demidov District on the initiative of the district Party committee to discuss the participation of the intelligentsia in cultural and mass political work on the collective farms. The province Party committee noted this valuable initiative in time and passed a resolution urging that such conferences be held in other districts of the province also. This played an important part in raising the level of mass political work in the villages.

The Smolensk Province Party organization is faced with responsible tasks in developing the economy and culture of the province. The struggle to accomplish these tasks requires a constant improvement in the style and methods of Party guidance.

PLENARY SESSION OF CHKALOV PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Feb. 4, p. 2. Complete text:) Chkalov—The plenary session of the province Party committee has discussed a report by Comrade Korchagin, secretary of the province Party committee, on improving the work of collective farm Party organizations.

Recently the district Party committees have sent 2500 Communists from the district centers to work permanently in collective farms. Primary Party units have now been set up in the overwhelming majority of collective farms in the province, and Party groups created in many field brigades and livestock sections. This will make it easier to strengthen the ties between Party organizations and the masses and to intensify Party political work in the villages.

At the same time the plenary session revealed serious shortcomings in the leadership given to collective farm Party organizations by the province and district Party committees. Work on the selection and training of Party organization secretaries is still not carried on energetically, and they are frequently changed.

Participants in the plenary session stated that the province and district committees have not yet organized close ties with the collective farm Party organizations, that they play little part in their work and do not render them due aid.

The plenary session also discussed the guidance of work in accepting persons for Party membership and the development of socialist competition to fulfill the plan for developing agriculture in 1952.

Comprehensive resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

Young Communist League

CONGRESS OF BELORUSSIAN YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. (Pravda, Feb. 2, p. 2. Complete text:) Minsk—The 17th Congress of the Belorussian Young Communist League concluded its work Feb. 1.

Comrade Masharov, Secretary of the Belorussian Y.C.L. Central Committee, made a report on the work of the Central Committee. The delegates also discussed the report of the Central Inspection Commission of the Belorussian Y.C.L.

Y.C.L. Central Committee Secretary Comrade Mikhailov made a long speech on the regular tasks of the republic Y.C.L.

Belorussian Y.C.L. Central Committee Secretary Comrade Patolichev took part in the work of the congress.

The congress passed an extensive resolution. A new Central Inspection Commission was elected.

The members of the congress adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greeting to Comrade Stalin.

Follow-up on a Komsomolskaya Pravda Report: 'CASE HISTORY OF DR. LISITSYNA'S ILLNESS.'* (Komsomolskaya pravda, Feb. 1, p. 3. Complete text:) Under the above heading our newspaper published a feuilleton by V. Manion about the young doctor Olga Lisitsyna who, upon graduation from the Voronezh Medical Institute, did not wish to go to work in Kemerovo Province. For more than a year Lisitsyna's parents—P. Lisitsyn, Manager of the Voronezh Province Fruit Tree Nursery State Farms Trust, and her mother V. Kopytina, a doctor in the province special polyclinic—thought up all sorts of excuses for keeping their daughter in Voronezh, getting various officials and organizations to intervene on her behalf.

Comrade Razdymalin, Secretary of the Voronezh Province Young Communist League Committee, has reported that after discussing the feuilleton the institute's Y.C.L. committee acknowledged it correct. The feuilleton has also been discussed in open Party meetings of the faculties of the institute.

The Russian Republic Ministry of Public Health has reported that Dr. O. Lisitsyna has now arrived in Kemerovo Province and has been assigned to work in Izhmorskoye District.

State and Law

SESSION OF MOSCOW CITY SOVIET. (Izvestia, Feb. 5, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The fourth session of the Moscow City Soviet was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions on Feb. 4. Deputy P. V. Abramov, Vice-Chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, delivered a report on the plan for developing Moscow's municipal economy in 1952. ...

In their letter to the great leader and teacher Comrade Stalin, the workers, engineers, technicians and employees in Moscow industry and transportation pledged to fulfill the 1951 state plan by Dec. 20. This pledge was met ahead of schedule: on Dec. 14. Moscow builders also kept their word to their own Comrade Stalin. Last year they completed 735,000 square meters of new housing space, or 200,000 square meters more than in 1950. The subway builders completed the new subway line from Kursk Station to Belorussian Station.

Last year Moscow, the capital of our homeland, acquired new school buildings and cultural-welfare institutions. Extensive work was carried out in building and improving roads and bridges, in developing the natural gas, water supply and sewage systems and in bringing natural gas and heating facilities to

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 41, p. 5.

homes. The plan for capital repairs on houses and for landscaping and improving the city has been overfulfilled.

At the same time the speaker noted serious shortcomings in the work of the Moscow City Soviet's executive committee, administrations and departments, and in the work of the borough Soviet executive committees. The Moscow Cultural Facilities Construction Trust, the Moscow Gas Facilities Construction Trust and the building materials industry administration were singled out for failure to carry out a number of important assignments.

The report described in detail the plan for developing the municipal economy of the capital in 1952. The plan provides for the development of industry and of housing, communal, school and hospital construction. The total capital investment in rebuilding Moscow will total 4,700,000,000 rubles, or 700,000,000 more than actual investments in 1951.

This year 750,000 square meters of new housing will be completed. The distinguishing feature of 1952 housing is a further increase in the number of stories of apartment buildings. Twenty-seven school buildings and 12 hospital units will be built, and the network of kindergartens and nurseries will grow. Work on a number of motion picture theaters will be completed.

More than 80% of Moscow's population already uses natural gas. The goal has been set of providing this cheap and convenient form of fuel to 30,000 more apartments in 1952 and of largely completing natural gas installations in apartment buildings under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Soviet. Much work will also be done to expand heating and electrical installations.

The Deputies who spoke in the discussion following the report noted successes in the development of the municipal economy but at the same time criticized the work of the Moscow City Soviet, its administrations and departments.

Deputy K. V. Trofimov noted that the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee should pay more attention to control over the correct utilization of funds for the development of engineering installations, especially water supply, sewage and gas lines. The existing network of subsurface lines in some boroughs of the city does not meet the growing requirements of the population.

"Gas installations have been completed in a number of boroughs of the capital—Bauman, Frunze, Red Guard, Comintern, Lenin, Kuibyshev and others," said Deputy I. M. Manvelov. "But although we have solved this major problem we have not solved that of producing spare parts for gas equipment. Some factories, in particular the Ministry of Local Industry's Iskra [Spark] Factory, refuse to turn out spare parts. Our standing committee on natural gas has appealed to Comrade Abramov, chairman of the city planning commission, to solve this problem, but Comrade Abramov has not solved it. The Moscow Gas Facilities Construction Trust must take steps to increase installation work in Shcherbakov, May Day and Sokolniki Boroughs, which are lagging in this respect."

I. S. Alyoshin, Chairman of the Stalin Borough Soviet Executive Committee, criticized the Moscow Soviet's architectural and planning administration for insufficient attention to problems of building up Stalin Borough. ...

The session heard with particular attention the speech by Deputy I. Ye. Kutenkov, the famous plasterer. Comrade Kutenkov devoted his speech to problems of quality in housing construction, citing the inadmissible attitude toward this matter of the directors of certain building organizations. ...

Following concluding remarks by Comrade Abramov the Moscow City Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the plan for developing Moscow's municipal economy in 1952.

Participants in the session adopted enthusiastic greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

Letter to the Editor: **IMPROVE UTILIZATION OF STATE INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION FUNDS.** (By Ye. Pronko, Chief of Auditing Division of State Insurance Administration for Orel Province. *Izvestia*, Feb. 2, p. 3. 300 words. Summary:) The state insurance agencies not only compensate for property damage and loss but also work to guard against natural disasters. In Orel Province 3,800,000 rubles were allotted for these purposes in 1951, but they were not fully utilized. The

veterinary department of the province agricultural administration, which had more than 1,000,000 rubles of state insurance funds at its disposal for construction and capital repair of hospitals, used only 357,000 rubles. The province hunting administration used only 60,000 out of 150,000 rubles. The insurance agencies and the district executive committees, which are supposed to ensure the complete and correct utilization of state insurance funds, often do not fulfill their functions. In Chibisov District much material intended for the construction of firehouses was squandered. The State Insurance Administration for Orel Province looks calmly upon all this and, instead of demanding quarterly accounts from the district insurance inspection commissions, receives only annual accounts. Inspection reports made out by the inspection department are not studied. The state insurance commission has never once called a conference of the directors and bookkeepers of the financing enterprises. An end must be put to irresponsibility in this matter.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'MALIGNERS.'* (Pravda, Feb. 1, p. 2. Complete text:) A general meeting of the members of the Music Hall Artist Housing Construction Cooperative discussed Sem. Narinyani's feuilleton published in Pravda Jan. 11 under the above heading. The resolution passed noted that Pravda had justly branded the actions of Reimer, Bernshtein and Rokhovich as antisocial, mercenary, with intent to defraud Soviet institutions.

The general meeting resolved to ask the public prosecutor to bring the maligners to trial. It was proposed that the board of the cooperative raise the question of expelling Reimer and Bernshtein from the house of the music hall artists.

Writer A. Rokhovich was expelled from candidacy for membership in the Union of Soviet Writers.

Women

ADVANCE CADRES OF WOMEN MORE BOLDLY. (By A. Zenchenko, Pravda Correspondent for the Dagestan Autonomous Republic. Pravda, Feb. 3, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Makhachkala—There is no branch of the national economy or culture in Dagestan in which women do not play a most active role. They account for almost half of the workers in the republic's enterprises. Women have become a great and active force on the collective farms. ... Forty-six women are Deputies to the U.S.S.R., Russian Republic and Dagestan Autonomous Republic Supreme Soviets and about 3000 are Deputies to the local Soviets. ...

However, the Dagestan Province Party Committee and the city and district Party committees have considerably slackened their work in selecting, promoting and training cadres of women from among the local nationalities recently. As a result the number of women employed in certain important sectors of economic and cultural construction is not increasing but, on the contrary, decreasing in some places. Certain Party and Soviet agencies are dismissing women from posts of authority on all manner of pretexts, most frequently on the grounds of "insufficient training." ...

How, except by an indifferent attitude toward the training and promotion of women's cadres, can one explain the fact that there are very few women in posts of authority in district Party committees or working as secretaries of primary Party units?

The situation of women's cadres is no better in the Soviet agencies of the republic. There are no women of the local nationalities working as chairmen, vice-chairmen or secretaries of district Soviet executive committees.

Little attention is being paid to training and promoting women's cadres even in those branches of the national economy in which women make up the overwhelming majority of the workers. Take for example the city of Buinaksk, one of the largest light industry centers of the republic. More than 60% of the workers in the canning, leather and local industries of the city are women. Yet strange to say there is not a single woman of local nationality in the apparatus of the city Party

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 31.

committee. Hardly any secretaries of primary Party units and chairmen of factory committees are women.

Work among women is inseparable from all other political work by the Party organizations. All departments of the Party committees must engage in it. The Party agency departments for work among women must organize their work in close contact with all Party committee departments.

Meanwhile, many city and district Party committees in Dagestan have virtually shoved off political work among women on to the departments for work among women and have become isolated from this important work. Educational work among women is especially poorly organized in Untsukul, Tsudakhar, Buinaksk and Levasha Districts.

Insufficient attention is being devoted in the republic to the creation of conditions essential to the active participation of women in production work and in public and political life. The state provides tremendous sums for the organization and maintenance of kindergartens, nurseries, playgrounds and other children's institutions. However, the local organizations do not take full advantage of these opportunities.

The bureau of the Dagestan Province Party Committee has repeatedly pointed out serious mistakes and shortcomings in work with women. Shortcomings in its work in this field were sharply criticized at the plenary session of the province committee in September, 1951. After this session the committee took certain measures to promote women to posts of authority, but it failed to effect a decisive improvement in its work with women in general. In many instances Party committees are not struggling energetically against manifestations of patriarchal-feudal survivals, or concerning themselves sufficiently with the political education of women Communists and non-Party *aktiv* members.

The training, preparation and promotion of women's cadres is one of the most important branches of Party work and demands the constant attention of Party committees. The Dagestan Province Party Committee must not forget this.

Trade Unions

In the Central Council of Trade Unions.—ON INTENSIFYING WORK OF TRADE UNIONS IN HELPING WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES TO EDUCATE CHILDREN. (Trud, Feb. 1, p. 1. Complete text:) The secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions has adopted a decree charging trade union organizations with intensifying day-to-day aid to workers and employees in educating children, showing more concern for the children of mothers without support and of soldiers killed or wounded in the patriotic war and developing more extensive extracurricular activities among children in cultural institutions, workers' settlements and dormitories. This work should be subservient to the tasks of forming a communist viewpoint and of fostering Soviet patriotism and love of knowledge and labor.

The central, republic, territory, province, factory and local trade union committees must provide in houses and palaces of culture, as well as in large clubs, space for children's sections or for young technicians' clubs. They must also provide the necessary equipment.

The trade union organizations and the directors of enterprises must join in providing children's playgrounds in workers' settlements and recreation facilities in trade union parks and gardens, and also in seeing that in dormitories space is set aside where the children can prepare their lessons.

Morning and evening meetings, opportunities to meet prominent citizens of our homeland, film festivals, excursions, group trips to the theater, readers' conferences, and lecture series on science and technology, literature and the arts should be held regularly, while choral, music, theater, dance, naturalist and regional studies circles and graphic and pictorial art, embroidery and needlework groups should be organized in the clubs and the houses and palaces of culture. More technical circles should be formed in order to develop technical ingenuity among children on a mass scale, and workshops should be set up where possible.

The trade union organizations and the central councils of the public sports societies have been advised to form children's

sports sections at stadiums and sports centers, and gymnastic, acrobatic and chess and checker circles under the children's sectors of the clubs and the houses and palaces of culture. During the day school children will be allowed free use of stadiums, rinks, pools, ski areas and other installations belonging to the trade unions.

In the summer of 1952 the trade unions must organize summer vacations for 2,750,000 children in Young Pioneer camps of both conventional and sanatorium types, as well as in convalescent camps for children in the eighth and ninth grades.

More assistance should be given to public education agencies in bolstering the work of the schools and children's homes. With this in view the central committees and councils of the trade unions must see that the collectives of enterprises and institutions assume broader sponsorship of schools and children's homes.

In order to recruit the broad trade union *aktiv* in participation in the work of educating children, the trade union central committees are advised to form under the factory and local committees commissions for work among children and adolescents, recruiting the active participation in them of women workers and employees, schoolteachers and Young Communist League officials.

CONCERN OF TRADE UNIONS FOR CHARACTER TRAINING OF CHILDREN. (Pravda, Feb. 1, p. 2. Complete text:) Under the guidance of the Communist Party the trade union organizations are doing much work to help workers and employees in the education of children.

The trade unions are organizing matinees, concerts, shows, films, literary evenings and readers' conferences for children.

Children's sections or children's technical clubs have been set up in 1462 houses and palaces of culture and clubs. About 400,000 children are enrolled in various art, technical and other study circles. More than 1000 children's libraries and children's sections of trade union libraries have been opened. One hundred and fourteen special children's sports schools have been organized. From year to year the number of children sent to trade union Young Pioneer camps increases.

However, a number of trade union organizations do not utilize fully the possibilities for giving more active assistance to workers and employees in the education of children.

In order to increase the trade union's assistance to workers and employees in the education of children, the secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions has charged trade union organizations constantly to intensify aid to the workers and employees in the education of children, to display more concern for the children of mothers without support, of soldiers wounded or killed in the patriotic war and of large families, to develop extracurricular activities among children in cultural establishments, workers' settlements and dormitories and to do so with due regard for the age of the children.

AGITATION TRUCKS OF TRADE UNION COMMITTEES.

(Trud, Jan. 31, p. 2. Complete text:) Baku—The agitation truck of the republic trade union committee of workers and employees in highway and hydrotechnical construction has returned to the city from its 100th regular trip. It visited the road machinery stations of many districts of the republic.

The agitation trucks of the republic trade union committee have won great popularity among the road workers. The lecturers who went out with the trucks during the past year delivered to workers and employees 35 reports on advanced work methods in highway construction, 80 lectures on the international situation and more than 40 lectures on medicine and hygiene. A great number of lectures on the great construction projects of communism and on the accomplishments of Soviet science were also delivered.

The agitation trucks issued 18,000 books and gave 216 film showings.

A great deal of political-educational and mass cultural work is being done by crews of agitation trucks of the republic trade union committee of workers and employees of Machine and Tractor Stations and agricultural agencies, the district trade union committee of the Azerbaidzhan

Oil Prospecting Trust and other trade union committees.

National Economy

NEW IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN ROSTOV PROVINCE. (By Ye. Gordeyev, Editor of the Newspaper *Za Preobrazovaniye Prirody* [For the Transformation of Nature]. *Trud*, Feb. 5, p. 2. Complete text:) Rostov-on-Don—Construction of the primary irrigation installations covering 100,000 hectares of arid land in Rostov Province is nearing completion. Excavation work is mostly finished and hydrotechnical installations are now being built on the canals. By spring the work will be finished and the enormous network of irrigation canals, with a total length of over 7000 kilometers, will come into use. Water from the Vesyoly Reservoir will flow into the collective and state farm fields of Azov, Aksai and Bagayevskaya Districts. Semikarakorskaya, Martynovka and Romanovskaya Districts will also be adequately supplied with water from the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir.

The workers of the irrigation installation construction administration and the Rostov-on-Don Reclamation Authority have already started preparing for the construction of secondary irrigation canals, with the aid of which a further 300,000 hectares of arid land will be irrigated by the spring of 1952.

This year the 35-kilometer Bagayevskaya Distribution Canal and the 15-kilometer Sadkovsky Distribution Canal are to be constructed to carry water from the Don Trunk Canal. At the same time a large distribution network and a large number of hydrotechnical installations must be built in the collective and state farm fields. Eighteen million cubic meters of earth will have to be removed in 1952.

The construction of secondary irrigation installations will require 25,000 cubic meters of lumber, 10,000 tons of cement, 15,000,000 bricks, 1500 tons of steel, about 200,000 cubic meters of stone and road metal and 140,000 cubic meters of sand.

New construction and assembly offices are already being opened. Two landing stages are being built at the Manych Reservoir so that freight can be handled at the flood stage. Special settlements will be built for workers in the new offices.

Work on installing the irrigation canals is being intensified every day.

IRRIGATION OF MIDDLE VOLGA REGION. (*Trud*, Feb. 3, p. 1. Complete text:) Kuibyshev—A new construction organization, the Middle Volga Reclamation Authority has started work in Kuibyshev. Its task is to install irrigation systems in Kuibyshev, Saratov, Ulyanovsk, Chkalov and Penza Provinces on the basis of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station.

Within a short time more than 300,000,000 cubic meters of earth must be excavated, nearly 2,000,000 cubic meters of concrete poured and 160,000 tons of metal structure assembled. Many trunk and distribution canals will intersect the lands of the middle Volga region in all directions. Individual canals will run as long as 300 kilometers and deliver as much as 120 cubic meters of water per second.

Aside from this about 2000 dams and a large reservoir are to be built on the rivers of the five provinces. A dam four and a half kilometers long and almost 50 meters high will be constructed to raise the water in this reservoir which will be supplied with Volga water by several powerful pumping stations.

The construction sites are being supplied with the most modern machinery. Thousands of tractors, excavators, bulldozers, graders and trucks, including 25-ton dump trucks, will soon be put into operation. Construction of auxiliary enterprises, housing and cultural-welfare institutions will begin shortly. Tens of thousands of workers, engineers and technicians will be employed in building the great irrigation systems.

KOMSOMOLSK ON THE VOLGA. (*Pravda*, Feb. 5, p. 1. 350 words. Summary:) Kuibyshev—From the high banks of the Volga an amazing panorama of the great construction project opens up. Floating excavation equipment and the huge dredger "Five-Year Plan" can be seen from the right bank. A little

more than a year ago, when the first builders of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station came to the Volga, the construction of a new city—Komsomolsk—was started. Now it is already a beautiful and comfortable city. About 60 two-story houses and buildings for cultural establishments have been erected in the past year. More than 3000 people live here, specialists of various kinds who are working on the great construction project. The pride of Komsomolsk is a new club built in the center of the city, a big, beautiful building holding 500 people and containing a library with tens of thousands of books for the builders. Amateur art groups are at work, films are shown, soirées, lectures and reports are organized. Many buildings were constructed under the supervision of young specialists Comrade Polyakov and Mikhailov. The children of the city study in a secondary school. In the evening, courses are given in the branch of the Kuibyshev Industrial Institute and in the Hydrotechnical and Power Engineering Faculties, where about 200 of the hydroelectric station builders are studying. Last year the construction project received 1300 qualified workers in various specialties. At present work on municipal improvement in the city is being intensified.

IN THE WAKE OF THE STAKHANOVITE MOVEMENT.—How Institute for Technical and Economic Information 'Propagandizes' Advanced Experience. (By N. Rossiisky, Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Stalin Prize Winner and Senior Foreman at the Caliber Factory; P. Bykov, Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Stalin Prize Winner and Turner at Grinding Machine Factory; I. Shirkov, Stalin Prize Winner and Instructor in Stakhanovite Work Methods; A. Kalugin, Technician at Grinding Machine Factory; and Staff Correspondent V. Trubkin. *Trud*, Feb. 3, p. 2. 2500 words. Condensed text:) The Institute for Technical and Economic Information of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee is one of the largest centers for technical propaganda and the only institution in the country which is putting into practice the exchange of advanced experience between branches of the national economy. ...

The work of the institute takes on great significance because the exchange of experience between enterprises of different branches of the national economy is still weakly organized, and this is costly to the country. At times factories and mills are working on solutions to problems to which science and experience have already given a clear answer, ready to be taken and used. This is where the institute must come in: it was formed to fill this considerable gap in our technical propaganda.

What does the institute offer to production? What help does it give in utilizing potentialities disclosed by Stakhanovites?

The institute sends enterprises bulletins on advanced experience in five fields: "Economy and the Organization of Production at Machine-Building Enterprises," "Power Engineering," "Construction," "Blast-Furnace, Steel-Smelting and Rolled-Iron Production" and "Railroad Transportation." It is quite incomprehensible why the oil, coal and many other very important branches of industry have disappeared from the institute's field of vision.

In planning its work for 1952, the institute has narrowed the limits of its activities still further; two subjects—"Railroad Transportation" and "Blast-Furnace, Steel-Smelting and Rolled-Iron Production"—have disappeared.

The bulletins repel production workers by their appearance alone. They are carelessly printed in small type on coarse gray paper. But perhaps the shortcomings in printing conceal profound content? Alas, this is not the case.

The institute is divorced from life and drags itself along at the tail of the Stakhanovite movement. Long months pass before the bulletins, about one and a half or two typewritten pages in length, finally appear. What kind of efficient transmission of advanced Stakhanovite experience is this? The selection of subjects is haphazard and arbitrary. More often than not the institute sends the enterprises descriptions of experience which is already outdated and has already been superseded in production. ...

Often the institute propagandizes methods which have not proved themselves in practice. ...

One of the distortions of principle in the organization of

competition is to consider it a purely administrative affair. The officials of the institute obviously think that competition can be "supervised" by orders. They believe that this can be done without the public, without the trade unions. This is a terrible mistake. ...

It is impossible to enumerate all the confused, mistaken ideas that the institute permits in its publications. The grains of good experience are drowned in a pernicious jumble, particularly harmful because it is presented with the authority of such an establishment as the Institute for Technical and Economic Information of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee.

How could it have happened that this institute, called upon to help industrial officials generalize and disseminate advanced experience, has lagged behind life—has not only lagged but has often confused production officials by issuing poor-quality information? How could it have happened that, while purporting to propagandize the experience of organizing socialist competition, it distorts its very essence, disregards the resolutions of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions and, purposefully or not, disseminates crude distortions?

First of all it should be noted that the institute is out of contact with the ministries and departments and works in a primitive fashion, without a clearly defined plan. Undertaking to discuss a subject such as the experience of organizing socialist competition, the institute did not bother to get in touch with the trade union organizations, the trade union Central Committees or the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The institute works by drifting along without any system. Receiving a mass of technical and economic information from all branches of the national economy, it approaches this material uncritically, not knowing how to select from it, how to separate what is most important from what is secondary and to sift out what is unnecessary.

The institute has no permanent, firm contact with life, with Stakhanovite practice. ...

For 13 years the activity of the institute has never been checked with a view to determining how it is carrying out the tasks assigned to it. It does not enjoy the attention of the public. The result of this has been that the work of the institute, which was called upon to solve a problem of great state importance, has been beyond the reach of criticism and control.

Moreover, the institute itself has never during the whole period of its existence presented its output for discussion by industrial managers, engineers, Stakhanovites and trade union officials with a view to listening to and considering their remarks, advice and proposals. It is not interested in whether or not its work is effective and reaches those for whom it is intended.

It is not surprising therefore that the institute has not become a real center for technical propaganda, the organizer of the dissemination of advanced experience. Actually it resembles a quiet cloister in which unhurried people fulfill their obligations without initiative, mechanically and without any sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

Finally, it is necessary to ensure that the institute does not drag along in the wake of the Stakhanovite movement, but takes the right attitude and becomes a real all-Soviet agency for the exchange of technical and economic experience between all branches of the national economy, the faithful assistant of production innovators in the dissemination of all progressive inventions.

Industry

HOLIDAY OF MAGNITOGORSK STEELWORKERS. (Pravda, Jan. 31, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) Chelyabinsk—The collective of the J. V. Stalin Metallurgical Combine in Magnitogorsk is greeting the 20th anniversary of the combine with glorious production successes. Socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the annual plan is developing more and more widely in the shop sections. ...

On the eve of the anniversary formal meetings have been held in the Pushkin Theater and the metalworkers' Palace of Culture. Reports on the anniversary were given by the man-

ager of the combine, the Party organizer and the chief engineer. Performers from the Bolshoi Theater have arrived as guests of the Magnitogorsk steelworkers. ...

LETTER FROM STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 31, p. 1)—to officials of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, congratulating the workers and employees of the combine and of the Magnitogorsk Construction Trust on the 20th anniversary of the combine and wishing them further successes in their work.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 1, p. 1)—from workers, technicians and office workers of the Stalin Metallurgical Combine in Magnitogorsk, undertaking the following socialist pledges on the occasion of the combine's 20th anniversary: to fulfill the 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produce in excess of plan 60,000 tons of pig iron, 55,000 tons of steel, 25,000 tons of rolled metal, 30,000 tons of coke and 150,000 tons of ore; and to improve utilization of equipment and obtain a further increase in the use coefficient of blast furnaces, the volume of smelting per square meter of open-hearth furnace and the productivity of rolling mills.

STEADILY INCREASE METAL PRODUCTION. (By A. Borisov, Manager of Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine. Pravda, Jan. 31, p. 2. 2000 words. Summary:) In the postwar period the collective of the Magnitogorsk Combine, guided by the Party organization, has solved a number of major technical problems. The most important of these were the utilization in production of iron-rich sulphurous ores, the automatization of metallurgical aggregates and the electrification of railroad transportation. We have also further perfected production technology, introduced new machinery and acquired more qualified personnel. The scope of socialist competition has become still wider. All this has produced a substantial increase in pig iron, steel and rolled metal production and improvement in all technical and economic indices.

The increase in steel output has been achieved largely by reconstructing certain parts of the open-hearth furnaces and automatizing work processes. As a result of this, hot stoppages of open-hearth furnaces have been reduced, their thermotechnical performance has improved and the yield of steel per square meter of furnace has increased.

In five years 300,000 square meters of housing have been put into use for the workers of Magnitogorsk. The development of the city is meeting all the cultural requirements of the iron and steel workers.

But these successes do not mean that all reserves have been exploited or that there are no shortcomings in the combine's work. Shop sections and aggregates still work unevenly. The struggle for even, rhythmic work in each aggregate and shop section is one of the particularly important tasks of the new year.

IN STRUGGLE FOR FURTHER TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. (By U.S.S.R. Minister of the Machine Tool Industry A. Kostousov. Izvestia, Jan. 30, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) ... Soviet machine-tool makers, like all the workers of our land, are realizing the great Stalinist program of building communism.

In 1951 the output of metal-cutting machines increased in quantity 65% and in weight 150% in comparison with 1940. The increased output of lathes was accompanied by production of more models (250%) and by the mastering of special large, heavy, high-speed aggregate lathes with automatic and semi-automatic work cycles, and of automatic lathe lines. ...

For machine-tool builders 1951 was a year of struggle for further technical progress. The output of heavy machines increased over 1950. The production of automatic, semiautomatic and precision tools increased by more than one third.

At the same time the degree of mechanization and automatization of mass-produced all-purpose lathes increased, which simplifies lathe operation, guarantees more precise production of parts, facilitates the labor of the workers and helps increase their productivity.

Last year machine-tool builders mastered the production of several models of heavy all-purpose machines, and of highly

efficient automatic presses, which are of great importance for the national economy. Among these are machines for the leading branches of the national economy—metallurgy, the oil industry, heavy machine building, and the tractor industry. ... Last year other heavy single-purpose machines weighing up to 180 tons were also produced. Some of these will produce parts for aggregates for the great construction projects of communism. The production of a great many models of lathes and of more aggregate machines and automatic lathe lines has made it possible to relieve the country entirely of the necessity for importing metal-cutting machines.

The increased output of lathes, presses, hammers, tools and abrasives was accompanied by qualitative improvements in industry. The plan for labor productivity was overfulfilled and surpassed the 1950 level by 16%. The plans for production cost reduction and profits were also fulfilled. Some enterprises achieved substantial economies in metal expenditure per unit of finished product.

Remarkable cadres of qualified workers, builders and technicians—all industrial innovators—have arisen at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry. More and more workers have mastered high-speed methods of work. Pavel Bykov, a turner at the Moscow Grinding Machine Plant and the famous master of high-speed steel cutting, achieved a cutting speed of 2200 meters per minute and decided to achieve this year a speed of 3000 meters a minute. The number of high-speed workers at plants reached 7235 by 1952. On the initiative of Comrade Rybak, foreman at the Cutter Factory, socialist competition for cheap and high-quality production was developed.

The work of several outstanding designers of new machines should be mentioned. ...

In socialist competition many machine-building plants have achieved pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1951 plan and an improvement in economic indices. ...

However, there are substantial shortcomings in the work of machine-tool builders. Forge press building plants fell short of the plan for production of some very important presses and automatic machines. Several machine-tool plants failed to fulfill the plan for both total and retail production. The Heavy Machine-Building Hydraulic Press Plant, the Kramatorsk Heavy Machine-Building Plant, the Kiev Automatic Machinery Plant and the Saratov Gear Cutter Plant were especially backward.

In 1952 the machine-tool industry must attain a further increase in production, develop heavy machine building and increase production of automatic and semiautomatic machines, precision tools, automatic production lines and automatic shops. In particular the heavy machine-tool plants should supply excellent-quality lathes to the enterprises producing hydroturbines and hydrogenerators for the construction projects of communism, and also organize the production of heavy single-purpose turning lathes, vertical lathes, copying milling machines, boring machines and gear-working lathes for machine building.

Machine-tool builders have created automatic lines for producing parts for internal combustion engines. For several years these lines have shown high operational indices. We can say definitely that the way to the complex automatization of production processes has been found. Now the problem is to make wide use of the experience accumulated. Machine-tool builders this year will supply the machine builders with automatic lines for producing shafts and moldboards. We must create automatic lines in the metallurgical industry for making bolts and nuts.

In addition to the already-mastered mass production of turning, cutting, drilling and boring machines, new high-speed grinders cutting at a speed of 50 meters a second and high-speed gear-milling lathes must be made so that high-speed metal-cutting processes may be widely introduced. ...

The volume of machine-tool production this year should again increase considerably, mainly through increased output of heavy lathes and large forge presses. Thus, for instance, the average weight of a machine tool in 1952 should increase 25.3% and of forge presses 43.6%, with a simultaneous increase in the effective utilization of metal and considerable technical improvement of the aggregates. ...

An improvement in the quality of the machines made in our plants makes great demands on the tool makers. This branch of industry will increase production of hard-alloy cutting tools for the further development of high-speed cutting. High-speed workers are receiving new and very precise automatic and semiautomatic measuring instruments to measure metal in high-speed processes. ...

Besides fulfilling these tasks, the machine-tool builders will continue work on the creation of automatic shops for the mass production of parts and will also continue to organize the second part of the automatic plant for automobile pistons.

In order to raise the general level of machine-tool construction, special attention will be paid to reinforcing lagging sections of machine-tool and forge-press plants. Here it is a question of foundries and foundry shops. The founders are working on problems of producing thin-walled castings, on reducing tolerances, increasing the total volume of machine molding and chill casting and cutting down the number of rejected castings. The breakdown of production into separate operations is acquiring great significance. Stamping of parts is being introduced instead of forging on a wider and wider scale this year. ...

The machine-tool enterprises have great potentialities, the skillful utilization of which should ensure a further increase in production output. The workers of the machine-tool industry are expending all their efforts to achieve new victories in the struggle for further technical progress and will fulfill the 1952 plan successfully.

(Feuilleton)—ODD AND EVEN. (By M. Burenkov. Pravda, Feb. 3, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) "Sabantui" is a word the Donets miners have picked up nobody knows where. Some people call a spring festival by that name, but the word has acquired a different meaning for the miners. "Sabantui" is a day of high coal extraction as a result of irregular work. They say in the Donets Basin: "Sabantui" begins where order ends." The practice of irregular work was soundly condemned and replaced by the highly productive cyclical schedule of work in the mines. It seemed as if "sabantui" had become a legend. But suddenly vestiges of the old order came to light again under a new mask. The doubtful credit for this unexpected resurrection belongs to Ivan Andreyevich Tkachenko, director of the Pervomaisk Coal Trust. He thought long and hard about how he could transform his lagging trust into a successful one. He knew the hard and narrow path of introducing the cyclical schedule of work in the mines, but that required much organizational work which did not appeal to him. He wanted to be successful without the difficulties involved in gradual progress. So one bright day he called a conference of mine directors and declared firmly:

"Disorganization is at an end: From now on everyone must work according to schedule. Remember: odd and even! On every odd day we will have a 'highly cyclical day.' " And thus the old fitful work was resurrected at the Pervomaisk Coal Trust. Let us look at it in action.

Before every odd day Comrade Tkachenko holds a conference of mine directors. He opens the conference with the words: "Tomorrow is an odd day." Thereupon he informs the mine directors exactly how much coal they must extract—according to the clever principle of the more you ask, the more they give. As a result he gives the miners assignments which are two or three times as much as they can possibly accomplish. On the morning of the odd day, the day of hard work, the miners begin "to squeeze out" the coal. All other vital work besides coal extraction has to be stopped. About the middle of the day, Ivan Andreyevich Tkachenko, flushed and agitated, comes rushing into a mine office and demands to see the mine director before he even gets in the door. Often he is told that the director is down in the mine. While he is being fetched, Tkachenko picks up the telephone, calls another mine and asks sternly, "How much?" If the answer doesn't please him, he yells into the phone at the top of his voice. When the mine director arrives out of breath, Tkachenko greets him with: "How much?" According to the answer he gets, he either praises or scolds the director. And then he rushes off to the next mine.

And this is how "sabantui" works: "the highly cyclical days."

It can be summed up in the phrase; "tear out the coal today, and tomorrow—we will see. Morning brings counsel." But the morning also brings unpleasantness. The mines fulfill their plans on the odd days, but on the even days coal output drops drastically. And what else could be expected when on "sabantui" days all the miners throw themselves into mining with all equipment and when the drifts and sides are neglected and the preparation of a new slope is held up?

The trust already owes the country hundreds of tons of coal. But Ivan Andreyevich Tkachenko is still relying on irregular and fitful work, hoping that perhaps things will turn out all right.

Letter to the Editor: KEMEROVO COAL TRUST WASTES LUMBER. (By N. Pankevich, Director of West Siberian Office of Chief Mine Lumber Administration. *Izvestia*, Feb. 5, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) Novosibirsk—The Kuznetsk coal basin is one of the largest lumber consumers; it needs millions of cubic meters of props and building materials each year. The correct organization of stores and the proper expenditure of all lumber material would effect a considerable saving of state funds and reduce the cost of coal extracted. But even the most elementary order is lacking in the Kemerovo Coal Trust's lumber supplies. No one has ever seriously studied the problem of re-using props, which at present are not preserved after being used once. There are different kinds of props in the lumber storehouses, but it is impossible to find lumber of the right size because it is always in the middle or at the bottom of the heap. As a result the wood 16 to 20 centimeters thick lying on top is sawed up for ties and other lumber suitable for such purposes is released to various organizations. Mine directors and chief engineers are not interested in studying the use of props directly in the faces, and hence it is not surprising that the quotas for expenditure of props are regularly exceeded.

In unloading lumber the railroad cars are kept idle for a long time. In ten months 92,000 rubles in demurrage were paid to the railroad. The trust was to take tens of thousands of cubic meters of lumber from the Kemerovo Lumber Combine and unload it on the right bank [of the Tom]. Actually the trust did not unload a single cubic meter. The lumber was unloaded by the combine on the left bank, far from the mines, so it would not freeze in the river. Now it is being loaded into railroad cars and shipped to the right bank—an operation for which thousands of railroad cars are needed. An end should be put to disorganization in lumber expenditure and order should be introduced in the lumber storehouses of the Kemerovo Coal Trust.

FACING NEW TASKS. (By U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Light Industry N. Ryzhov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 5, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... In 1951 the light industry of our country achieved fresh successes. The annual gross output plan was fulfilled 102%, and output was 19% higher than in 1950. ...

In the cotton fabrics industry, for example, output of chintz increased 40%, sateen 29%, melange fabrics 30%, pile fabrics 34% and marquissette 56%. The silk industry increased production of fabrics from staple fibers 150%, of natural silk crepe fabrics 67% and of printed silks 42.8%.

In the knitwear industry output of cotton stockings was 30% higher than in 1950 and of capron stockings 65% higher. ...

Last year 4900 new models of ready-made clothing, 600 shoe styles, 2000 new designs in cotton fabrics and 800 in silk fabrics were put into production. ...

Workers in the cotton fabrics industry must make better use of raw material and bring about a further increase in the productivity of equipment. Enterprises of the wool industry must struggle to economize natural wool, especially the fine grades, and produce new types of fabric. Linen industry workers must ensure better utilization of the spinning properties of short fiber and make increased use of it in manufacturing yarn. ...

Workers in the footwear industry must increase their output, taking advantage of the increased demands of the population and bearing in mind the seasonal variations in its needs. ...

The knitwear industry must increase output of cotton stockings not less than 45%, of mercerized worsted stockings 170%

and capron stockings 30% to 35%. Output of woven artificial silk underwear is to increase 40%. Special attention will be paid to the finishing of woven silk underwear.

Workers in the garment industry must considerably improve the quality and style of new goods. ... This important branch of industry is under obligation to ensure fulfillment of all orders from trade organizations for the full assortment of ready-made goods and to supply them on time, with due allowance for seasonal demands.

The fur and glass industries must increase their production considerably in 1952. ...

This year new plant capacity sufficient to produce 17,600,000 pairs of footwear, 55,000,000 pairs of stockings and socks and 16,000,000 pieces of woven underwear is to be put into operation. At the same time existing plants and shops are being enlarged to ensure a further increase in productive capacity.

In 1952 much work will be done to improve the welfare and cultural conditions of the workers in light industry, 400,000 square meters of housing are planned, and kindergartens, nurseries, sanatoriums, polyclinics, schools and factory schools will be constructed. We must speed up the utilization of basic equipment in capital construction.

In 1952 all branches of light industry must bring about a further increase in labor productivity. ...

FOR FURTHER ADVANCE OF FOOD INDUSTRY. (By U.S.S.R. Minister of the Food Industry I. Sivolap. *Izvestia*, Feb. 2, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) Along with the other branches of the national economy the food industry has successfully fulfilled the 1951 state plan and surpassed the annual production output plan by 7%. In the past year a previously unheard-of quantity of raw food materials of all kinds was obtained—sugar, oil seeds, grapes, fruit, tobacco and other technical crops. In May, 1951, additional demands for an increase in the processing of the most important food products were laid down on the initiative of Comrade Stalin. In the past year the capital investment in the food industry more than doubled the 1940 investment. The material and technical supplies allotted to the food industry in 1951 for the needs of construction and production are two or three times as great as in 1940.

The food industry has put into operation hundreds of reconstructed and newly built enterprises and considerably increased its productive capacity. In the last year alone more than 120 enterprises and major shops, including seven sugar refineries, nine oil and fat enterprises, six bakeries, nine canning factories, etc., were built or enlarged. The food industry fulfilled its task of increasing labor productivity and reducing costs and has economized 300,000,000 rubles above plan. Remarkable new cadres of innovators, engineers and technicians have grown up in socialist competition in the food industry. The utilization of agricultural raw material by the food enterprises has considerably improved. The expenditure of raw material per unit of production from sugar beet, potatoes and other crops is less than before the war.

In the past year more than 350 instructors of Stakhanovite work methods worked at enterprises. Twenty-five thousand shops and brigades took part in the competition for excellent-quality production. The production of packaged goods has increased. The output of soft candy has increased 60% since 1940.

At the same time several enterprises have not striven sufficiently hard to fulfill the assortment plan. These enterprises overfulfill the general production plan but do not fulfill the plan for the goods which require more labor. Further improvement in the assortment and quality of food products is an important task of all branches of the food industry. A vital task for 1952 is the further strengthening and development of the raw material sectors of the food enterprises so as to make full use of the production potentialities of technical crops. Technical re-equipment is continuing in the food industry enterprises. Their general technical level is considerably higher than it was in 1940. More than 50% of the labor-consuming processes in the industry were mechanized by 1951. Many steam turbines and gas generators have been installed and many power stations have been built. Belt-line production has been introduced in sugar refineries, oil and fat factories, distilleries, bakeries and other branches of the food industry.

There are still cases of the incomplete utilization of equip-

ment capacities. Therefore the correct operation and maximum utilization of new equipment is one of the most important tasks of food industry workers in 1952.

Bookkeeping in the food industry enterprises has been improved, but there are still violations of the financial regulations, unproductive expenditures and above-plan losses at some enterprises. This state of affairs should be remedied.

In 1952 the workers of the food enterprises must work rapidly, fulfill the plan for every ten-day period and ensure fulfillment of the qualitative and quantitative indices by every enterprise.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'FULFILL PLAN FOR ALL INDICES.'* (Pravda, Feb. 2, p. 2. Complete text:) An article was printed in Pravda Jan. 8 under the above heading. In his report to the editors, Comrade Parshin, Minister of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry, reports that the article correctly disclosed shortcomings in the work of the instrument works of the Chief Clock Production Administration.

Having discussed the question, the collegium of the ministry noted that Comrade Boganov, director of the administration, committed a serious error in sending to the works a congratulatory telegram in connection with the fulfillment of the production plan, since in reality it had not been fulfilled for the main qualitative indices. It was also noted that the works manager, Comrade Muravyov, did not take measures to organize the work of the enterprise in accordance with the tasks facing it.

According to Comrade Parshin, the ministry has taken the necessary measures to improve the functioning of the instrument works.

Agriculture

(Editorial)—TOWARD NEW ACHIEVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE! (Pravda, Feb. 1, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Taking advantage of the superior opportunities of large-scale socialist farming, Soviet agriculture achieved new successes in 1951.

The 1952 state plan places responsible new tasks before the agricultural workers. Collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations must sharply increase the gross harvest of grain crops and ensure a further increase in the output of wheat, particularly the hard varieties. The lag in production of groat crops and legumes—millet, buckwheat, peas, etc.—must be eliminated by increasing the area sown to them and harvesting higher yields. Collective and state farms must considerably increase their output of industrial crops, particularly cotton, flax and kok-sagyz.

The most important task in animal husbandry is still to bring about a rapid increase in numbers of livestock and in their productivity. In order to do this we must extend the area under feed crops and prepare more hay and silage.

The decisive role in the struggle for the further advance of agriculture is played by the M.T.S. This year the M.T.S. must work on 38,000,000 hectares of collective farm fields more than in 1951. In addition to this, they are responsible for work on preparation of feed, mechanization of arduous farm tasks, planting of shelter belts to protect fields, construction of ponds and reservoirs, creation of irrigation systems, draining of marshes and amelioration of meadows and pastures. They must also afford technical and organizational assistance in constructing buildings for livestock.

The Soviet people are confident that the workers of the countryside will perform with honor the tasks facing them.

Criticism and Review: 'AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES ON COLLECTIVE FARMS.'† (Reviewed by Engineer M. Vaskov. Izvestia, Feb. 1, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Auxiliary enterprises play an important part in strengthening the communal economy of collective farms and developing the various branches of agricultural production. They bring in more in-

come to the collective farms and thereby improve their financial position. Therefore the rural reader will be interested in the new book "Auxiliary Enterprises on Collective Farms," by A. T. Korchanov and G. M. Savelyov. This book will undoubtedly be of assistance in the organization and construction of auxiliary enterprises on collective farms. The authors explain the basic principles of the construction and operation of many auxiliary enterprises, including mills, forges, machine and carpentry shops and enterprises to produce brick, lime, tile and other materials. The authors show from concrete examples of the experience of leading collective farms how to run auxiliary enterprises efficiently and economically. The book also shows convincingly that the presence of auxiliary enterprises allows the collective farms to find work for the farmers during the winter, when work in the main branches of farming is considerably reduced. At the same time the authors prove by their material that the correct organization and operation of auxiliary enterprises on collective farms contributes to the development of the main branches of collective farm production—field work and animal husbandry.

However, not all the sections of the book satisfy the reader. In the chapter entitled "The Production of Lime, Brick, Tile and Pottery," the authors for some reason say nothing about equipping the brick and tile factories with machinery; descriptions of technological processes of manufacturing brick and tile at mechanized factories are entirely lacking. The part on "Dairies on Collective Farms" contains accounts of the production of butter and cheese so complex that the reader cannot understand them. The chapters devoted to the important problems of planning production and organizing and paying labor in the auxiliary enterprises are not specific. Much more attention could have been devoted to production planning and labor organization.

Letter to the Editor: STORE AND DISTRIBUTE FEED THRIFTILY. (By I. Dolgikh, M. Akulova, and I. Zolotukhin, Deputies to Podgorenskoye Village Soviet, Semiluki District, Voronezh Province. Izvestia, Jan. 30, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Every year the Molotov Collective Farm guarantees the communal livestock sufficient fodder for the time it is in stalls. We procured an abundance of fodder for this winter, but there is one cause for worry. The collective farm board has shown no interest in transporting the fodder to the livestock farms; it is still at the procurement center.

The storing of fodder is not organized. Once we even had a case of oxen getting sick from being fed spoiled hay. Before the beginning of the winter quartering of livestock, zootechnician Comrade Petrenko made up feed rations for the animals but did not take into consideration all the fodder available on the collective farm. New rations were drawn up, only to be cut again when they proved too large.

Recently stalls were built in the pigsty where there was only a common pen before. There are no mangers in the cow shed: the fodder is under the cows' feet. Under such conditions it is hard to economize. To distribute fodder thriftily means to use it correctly. There is only one device for steaming fodder on the pig farm.

The question of the winter quartering of communal livestock, including the thrifty distribution of fodder, was discussed in the executive committee and at the session of the village Soviet, but unfortunately the executive committee is not hastening to carry out the resolutions adopted on the thrifty distribution and storing of fodder.

FOR 5000 LITERS OF MILK. (By G. Shevchenko, Instructor in Sumy Province Party Committee. Komsomolskaya pravda, Feb. 5, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) Yevdokia Demyanets, a milkmaid at the Stalin Collective Farm, Glinsk District, Sumy Province, undertook last year a pledge to milk 4000 liters of milk from each of the 11 cows entrusted to her.

The young milkmaid fulfilled her obligation. ...

Yevdokia Demyanets has decided to milk 5000 liters of milk from each cow in 1952.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 21.

† A. T. Korchanov and G. M. Savelyov, "Auxiliary Enterprises on Collective Farms," Agricultural Publishing House, 1951.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'AN INSTITUTE CUT OFF FROM COLLECTIVE FARM PRODUCTION.'* (Izvestia, Feb. 5, p. 2. Complete text:) In connection with the report published in Izvestia under the above heading in which the work of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences' Agrobiology Institute was criticized, the Presidium of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences passed a comprehensive resolution recognizing the criticism as correct.

The resolution charges the bureau of the department of agricultural sciences and the director of the institute, Corresponding Member of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences A. S. Lazarenko, to recruit the proper personnel, to strengthen the administration of the most important departments and to hear the reports of scientists in the Learned Council.

The 1952 work plan of the Agrobiology Institute was discussed in an interdepartmental conference.

Transportation

ADVANCED METHOD OF ORGANIZING TRAIN TRAFFIC.

(By Pavel Sudnikov. Pravda, Feb. 5, p. 1. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... The patriotic movement begun by the country's leading engineers for running locomotives 500 kilometers in 24 hours took on wide dimensions in a short time. Throwing over antiquated norms of locomotive utilization, the Five-Hundreders discovered new reserves for better utilization of transport machinery. The Five-Hunderer movement in turn necessitated improving the quality of dispatcher work.

The plan for movement of trains and freight determines the activity of each division of a railroad. In the past each 24 hours' work was planned here in the Minsk division on the basis of the amount of traffic to be carried, without consideration of the actual production situation existing in the given 24-hour period. As a result the amount of train traffic planned often did not correspond to the number of locomotives actually in use. Consequently, some of the locomotives were deliberately condemned to less than full utilization. Irregular dispatch of trains to junctions led in turn to rolling stock standing idle waiting for locomotives. The final result was that movement of important freight was slowed up, the distance run by locomotives per 24 hours fell and the number of drivers engaged in the Five-Hunderer movement dropped.

The essence of the new method for complex regulation of train movement and locomotive turnaround is that in planning our division's work we base ourselves on Stakhanovite achievements. This enables locomotives and cars to be used much better and more fully and reveals possibilities for lowering the unit cost of transportation, and for a further, still wider development of the Five-Hunderer movement.

By studying the reasons for unproductive locomotive and train standstills, we concluded that the number of locomotives kept under steam should correspond exactly to the volume of train movement, and that surplus locomotives should be kept in reserve. Of course, it is easier to work with a larger number of locomotives, but this is not economically advantageous, as it reduces the average distance run by each locomotive in 24 hours. The introduction of this new organization of labor demanded more accurate, well thought-out work by each worker on the shift. ...

Supporting creative cooperation with locomotive and train crews, the shift strives to move trains in the division ahead of the time table. As a result working time of locomotives and cars is economized and freight is delivered faster. It has been calculated that thanks to speeding up turnaround of rolling stock the Minsk Railroad is able to load 50 extra cars every 24 hours. ...

The Minsk railwaymen, like all Soviet people, well know that Stakhanovite labor for the homeland is a mighty weapon in the struggle for strengthening peace throughout the world, for building communism in our country, and they are working to the utmost limit of their creative strength.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 43, p. 38.

Military Affairs

HISTORIC VICTORY OF SOVIET PEOPLE.—On the Ninth Anniversary of the Destruction of the German Fascist Forces at Stalingrad. (By Guards Lt. Gen. A. Rodimtsev. Pravda, Feb. 2, p. 2. 2800 words. Excerpts:) ... The destruction and capture of the crack German-fascist troops in the region of Stalingrad was of immense international importance. This historic victory not only ensured the liberation of the temporarily occupied Soviet territory from the Hitlerite occupiers, but also laid the foundations for the liberation of the West European peoples languishing under the yoke of the Hitlerite "new order." After the Stalingrad defeat the military and political position of Germany sharply deteriorated.

The imperialists of Japan and Turkey, who had intended to attack the Soviet Union immediately after the fall of Stalingrad, had to revise their predatory plans post-haste and abandon any idea of an open military attack on our country. ...

At Stalingrad the Soviet people victoriously stood up to the greatest test in history. The entire world became convinced of the indomitable viability of the Soviet system. The immeasurable superiority of the Soviet armed forces and Soviet military science over the imperialist military plans manifested itself in the Battle of Stalingrad. ...

At a time when we are translating into reality the brilliant designs of the great Stalin and are fighting for peace for the sake of life, the imperialists of the U.S.A. and Britain are intensively preparing a new crusade against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

But there is a great distance between the desire and the possibility of the imperialists' unleashing a new world war. The peoples of the world do not want war. The anti-imperialist, democratic camp headed by the U.S.S.R. is growing and gaining in strength daily. It has turned into an immense moral and political force, and if the imperialists do succeed in unleashing a new world war, this will provoke such a universal rebuff from the peace-loving peoples that it will lead not only to the defeat of a few aggressive powers but to the liquidation of the entire system of world imperialism.

STALINGRAD'S UNFADING GLORY. (By K. Pogodin, Staff Correspondent for Stalingrad Province. Pravda, Feb. 2, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Stalingrad—There is much in Stalingrad to remind one of its great historic battle, of the unparalleled heroism and glory of the Soviet people and their armed forces. At the end of the fighting not a single street or building remained undamaged in the city. But now almost all the prewar area has been rebuilt. There are more than 90 schools, 95 kindergartens, four institutes and ten technicums in the city. The fifth institute was opened this year. There are more movie theaters and libraries in Stalingrad now than there were before the war. The city is constantly being improved. This year Stalingraders should receive about 200,000 square meters of housing in comparison to the 127,100 square meters of last year. On the bank of the Volga in the center of the city a quay with granite steps is being built.

The factories in the city are working at full speed supplying the country with steel, rolled metal, tractors, excavators, oil equipment, powerful pumping equipment for the great construction projects and building materials. Work on construction of the Volga-Don Canal and on the Volga-Akhtuba Canal is in progress here.

Stalingrad! Here Comrade Stalin led the Red Army troops into action against the counterrevolutionists in the Civil War. Nine years ago the thunder of the greatest battle in history resounded here. And now an army of peaceful Soviet workers is putting into effect the inspired plans of our leader and teacher by building the canal of which the Russian people have dreamed for centuries, by building the largest hydroelectric station in the world and cultivating forests in the arid steppe.

Cities

NEW SUBWAY LINE OPEN! (Pravda, Jan. 31, p. 1. 750 words. Summary:) It is three o'clock in the afternoon. The doors of the new subway stations swing open. A stream of thousands of people rushes down the escalators to the halls of the underground palaces.

The second section of the Ring Line of the Moscow Subway is operating!

Yesterday, before the first passengers boarded the trains, a meeting celebrating the new line's opening took place at the Komsomol-Ring station. Here the leading workers of the Subway Construction Trust and the subway and numerous guests gathered—representatives of the public, Moscow Stakhanovites, leaders of science and technology. Under the arches of the magnificent marble hall, flooded with bright light, festive march melodies resounded. Along the columns flamed, in red bunting, the words: "Salute to the Stakhanovites of the Subway Construction Trust, to the builders of the best subway in the world!"

The Politburo of the Party Central Committee, headed by Comrade J. V. Stalin, was elected to the honorary presidium, to the stormy applause of those present.

Comrade Gubankov, director of the trust, spoke of the enormous task completed by the glorious collective of subway builders and of the creative, inspired labor of the workers, engineers and architects who created the beautiful new underground structures.

Engineer Lukyanov, whose building section achieved a record speed in tunneling—150 meters in a month—mounted the platform. His section is now working on construction of the Kiev-Ring station.

Participants in the meeting adopted greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin with enormous enthusiasm.

As the meeting ended, a train moved into the platform; on the head car was a portrait of J. V. Stalin. The doors of the cars opened noiselessly; the guests took their places and the blue express train started out along the new line. The people of Moscow examined with interest the new stations, each an outstanding achievement of Soviet architecture. The decoration of the Botanical Garden station shows the successes of the high-harvest experts, of collective farm abundance. Next is Novoslobodskaya station. Here the decorations are skillfully executed illuminated pictures made of many-colored glass. The train stopped at Belorussian Station-Ring. The mosaic pictures adorning the underground palace give an account of the happy, joyous life of Soviet Belorussia. This is the last station of the second section of the Ring Line of the subway. Ten stations have now been built on the Great Ring. Work is proceeding on the third section, where two more stations will be built—Krasnopresnenskaya and Kiev-Ring.

Regular service has begun on the new line.

REMARKABLE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT OF STALIN EPOCH (By A. Kovalev, Chief of Political Department of the Moscow Subway Construction Project. Izvestia, Feb. 1, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) On the initiative of Comrade J. V. Stalin, the most perfect, most beautiful subway in the world—one of the most remarkable structures of the Stalin epoch—has been created in our homeland's capital, Moscow. Construction of the Moscow subway is a striking expression of the tireless concern of the Bolshevik party, the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin personally for the Soviet people. ...

Fulfilling the demands of the Party and government, the Subway Construction Trust collective has done a great deal of work on constructing the fourth subway line. Two years ago the first section of the Great Ring—extending 7.3 kilometers, with six stations between Kursk [Railroad] Station and Gorky Park of Culture and Rest—was put into operation. Now the subway builders have completed construction of the second section of the line—Kursk Station to Belorussian Station-Ring—a distance of 6.7 kilometers. The Komsomol-Ring, Botanical Garden, Novoslobodskaya and Belorussian Station-Ring stations have been built. Each one of these is not only a

remarkable engineering structure, but also an outstanding work of Soviet architecture and pictorial and plastic art. ...

The tunnels lead from Komsomol-Ring to Botanical Garden station. Its architectural scheme is devoted to the theme of the Soviet people's peaceful labor, which is transforming nature according to the brilliant Stalinist plan. In the main hall a great panel with a portrait of Comrade Stalin rises. ...

The creative work of the Belorussian people has been expressed in the architectural scheme of Belorussian Station-Ring. In working out the architectural details the designers of this palace—Architects I. Taranov and N. Bykova—skillfully used Belorussian national decorative patterns. The new [subway] station is joined to Belorussian [Railroad] Station by a beautiful and convenient passage. ...

More than 1,800,000 persons use the capital's subway each day. With the opening of the second section of the Great Ring, the number of passengers using the subway every day will increase by 200,000. The new line will relieve, to a considerable degree, the stations in the center of the city. ...

Criticism and Review: FOR GUIDANCE OF CITY OFFICIALS.

(By S. Shchetin. Izvestia, Feb. 1, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) Twenty years ago the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of the K. D. Pamfilov Academy of Communal Economy was called on to play an important role in introducing the latest achievements of science and technology into municipal economy. Ya. M. Druyan's recent pamphlet "Creative Friendship of Leningrad's Scientists and City Officials" * is devoted to the working experience of this institute's collective. In cooperation with expert water-main layers, the institute successfully completed the task of reconstructing the old water mains. Mechanical and chemical methods of cleaning water pipes improve the operation of the water system. Statistics show that it is 30 times cheaper to clean old pipes than to replace them with new ones, to say nothing of the saving of metal. The mechanization of labor-consuming processes in street cleaning is very important. It is calculated, for instance, that it would take 40,000 workers to clear the snow from the streets of Leningrad by hand after an average snowfall. The pamphlet describes different machines for cleaning the city—sand trucks, snow plows, water and garbage trucks etc. The authors of the pamphlet describe new methods of planning a sewage network and installing gas in cities and settlements. A very important section is devoted to studying and generalizing the experience of advanced workers in housing construction. The institute has prepared for publication a number of pamphlets popularizing the experience of individual building organizations and the best Stakhanovite innovators.

However, there is a serious shortcoming in Ya. M. Druyan's pamphlet. Though intended for a wide circle of readers—municipal economy, planning and scientific institution officials—it is nevertheless written in dry, hardly comprehensible language, which lowers its value.

CITIES ARE BEING PLANNED HERE. (By Staff Correspondent K. Sukhin. Izvestia, Feb. 2, p. 1. 850 words. Summary:) How great is the scope of construction in our country! Where only yesterday was drifting sand or impenetrable taiga, today new cities are being built, well-constructed housing projects spring up, streets are asphalted and monumental public buildings erected.

In the Leningrad branch of the All-Soviet City Planning Institute every day is filled with intense work. Scores of letters and telegrams come in every morning from all corners of the country: from Chernyakovsk (Kaliningrad Province), from Sakhalin Island, from Ashkhabad, the capital of the Turkmenian Republic, and many other places.

In architectural workshops one can see blueprints of cities and villages under construction in the area of the future Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station. A group of architects, engineers and economists is taking new plans to Kuibyshev in order to discuss them with the Kuibyshev Province Soviet Executive Committee.

The director of the architectural workshop, A. M. Suborov,

* Ya. M. Druyan, "Creative Friendship of Leningrad's Scientists and City Officials," Leningrad Publishing House, 1951.

still remembers how he, with other institute workers, inspected the banks of the Volga only a year ago. Today, on the site of a small oil workers' village, the city of Zhigulevsk is being built. On the opposite shore of the Volga the foundations are laid for a new village, Shlyuzovoi. In a short time from the Zhigulevsk mountains one will see the whole panorama of the hydroelectric station with the city of Zhigulevsk and the village of Shlyuzovoi. "I must say," the architect explains "that the great construction projects of communism give planners exceptional opportunities. Normally a city design is fully realized in fifteen to twenty years. But here, at the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station, we can witness the complete realization of our plans within three or four years."

Another leading architect, P. N. Tvardovsky, has just completed the general plan of a new city, which the planners among themselves call "New Stavropol." To an excellent site where only last summer wheat grew and melons ripened will be moved some of the apartment houses of the present Stavropol, and new administrative and communal buildings will be erected there.

The Institute has a great number of specialists. They plan the whole complex structure of new cities and reconstruct old ones. They send their clients complete blueprints for buildings, municipal improvements and settlement landscaping, water system construction, sewers, road surfacing and reinforcing of river banks.

Here, in the Institute on Nevsky Prospect, the pace of the great constructive work accomplished by the Soviet people is clearly felt.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'A MANDATE NOT CARRIED OUT.'* (Izvestia, Feb. 5, p. 2. Complete text:) The Stavropol Territory Soviet Executive Committee studied and found correct the letter published in Izvestia under the above heading.

Comrade Zenchenko, vice-chairman of the executive committee, informed the editors that Alexandrovskoye District has been provided with the necessary means for planning and organizing public services in 1952.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'REGARDING QUALITY OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION.'† (Pravda, Feb. 3, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) The Moscow City Party Committee bureau, after discussing the article published in Pravda under the above heading, recognized as completely correct the description of shortcomings in the quality of housing construction and the criticism of the directors of the Moscow Province and City Housing Trusts, Comrades Ananyev and Loktyukhov, and the director of the Moscow City Sanitation Construction Trust, Comrade Pashchenko.

The bureau directed the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee to work out organizational and technical measures to improve planning and the quality of housing construction, to conduct a thorough checkup of deficiencies in housing in Peschanaya Street and to set deadlines for their elimination. It was proposed to the secretaries of the Party organizations of the Moscow Soviet's housing administration that they discuss the Pravda report in Party meetings with a view to developing socialist competition for excellent-quality housing construction. It was also proposed that open Party meetings be held in the construction organizations to discuss the problem of quality in housing construction.

Medicine and Public Health

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MEDICINE. (Izvestia, Feb. 3, p. 2. Complete text:) The enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health have considerably increased production of highly effective drugs this year. The variety of antibiotics has been increased. Besides penicillin and streptomycin, albomycin—a preparation which cures a number of children's diseases—is being more and more widely used. Sintomycin has proved to be excellent. This is an important means of combating

dysentery, especially in children. Sintomycin emulsion has proved to be very effective against trachoma. The production of synthetic hormones—methyl testosterone, testosterone and others—gives the doctor a wonderful means of curing a number of diseases. In recent years the arsenal of drugs helping the cure of tuberculosis has increased tremendously. The "Pask" and "Tibon" preparations are being used with great success.

Much attention is being devoted to increasing the production and improving the quality of medical instruments, apparatus and equipment. The output of medical diagnostic apparatus, which is a great help to the work of the doctors, is being increased. The "gastroscope" and other instruments will make possible, for instance, an examination of the internal organs of a person by electrical illumination and transmission of an optical image.

Culture

RICHEST LIBRARY IN SIBERIA. (Pravda, Feb. 2, 200 words. Summary:) Irkutsk—The Irkutsk workers pride themselves on having two very large libraries in the city: the province museum library and the library of the A. A. Zhdanov State University. The former, one of the oldest collections in Siberia, has existed for 100 years, but for many years it served only a narrow circle of readers. Only after the great October revolution was it converted into a real scientific center accessible to thousands of people. It contains many rare books difficult to find in other libraries in the country; it has the publications of the Russian Geographical Society and its East Siberian branch, the manuscript of M. V. Lomonosov's "The Short Russian Chronicle With Genealogy" of 1760, a book of Shelekhov's journeys, charts of marine soundings made on the frigate Pallada, on which Goncharov traveled, and others.

The library of the State University contains more than 1,000,000 volumes.

Education

FROM PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES. (Pravda, Jan. 31, p. 4. Complete text:) On Feb. 1, 1952, regular admission begins to the first-year course of the Party Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences.

Graduate students are trained in the Academy in the following specialties: political economy, economics and politics of foreign countries, the theory of state and law, international law, the history of the U.S.S.R., world history, international relations, the history of the Communist Party, dialectical and historical materialism, the history of Russian and Western European philosophy, logic and psychology and literary and art criticism. The term of study for graduate students in the Academy is three years.

The program of graduate training in the Academy is composed of the course requirements for a master's degree and the preparation and defense of a dissertation for the academic degree of Master of Sciences.

Party members of not less than five years' standing and not over 40 years of age who have received a complete higher education, have had experience of Party propaganda, lecturing or literary work and who have displayed an aptitude for scholarship are admitted as graduate students of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Persons wishing to enroll for the Academy's first-year course must in the period from Feb. 1 to March 31 of this year submit applications to the admission committee of the Academy enclosing the following documents: 1) record of previous employment, 2) personal history, 3) copy of graduation diploma from a higher educational institution, 4) information about the state of health, 5) references from last place of employment and 6) two photographs.

Persons admitted to the entrance examinations are allotted a month's leave from their place of work, with pay, to prepare for them.

Comrades admitted to the competitive examinations must submit before May 5 introductory work on their selected

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, p. 42.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, pp. 41-42.

specialty, and between May 5 and June 15 must undergo tests based on the curriculum of higher educational establishments: 1) in their selected specialty, 2) in the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, 3) in a foreign language. Graduate students are provided stipends, while out-of-town students without their families are provided dormitory accommodations.

Studies in the Academy begin Sept. 1, 1952.

The address of the admission committee is: Academy of Social Sciences. Party Central Committee, 9 Sadovskaya Street, Moscow 1.

RESEARCH WORK IN HIGHER SCHOOLS. (Pravda, Jan. 31, p. 2. 250 words. Summary:) Thousands of professors, teachers and students in higher educational institutions are doing research in laboratories and experimental stations and on expeditions. A conference of officials of universities, technical, agricultural, construction and other schools in the country opened in Moscow Jan. 30 to discuss the improvement of research work in higher schools. At present the Moscow, Leningrad, Voronezh, Rostov-on-Don, Kiev, Turkmenian and other universities and many agricultural and hydrotechnical institutes are doing important research for the great construction projects of communism. But there are serious shortcomings in research work. Many institutes do not utilize all their potentialities to develop research. Often research work is done without consideration of the needs of the national economy. Some schools are slow in putting completed work into practice and train young scientists poorly. The conference will go on for several days and will hear reports from directors and professors of many big higher educational institutions on the experience of organizing scientific research work.

Science

TOWARD NEW SUCCESSES OF SOVIET SCIENCE.—Annual Meeting of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. (Pravda, Feb. 2, p. 1. Complete text:) Yesterday in the Moscow Scientists' Club the annual meeting of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences dedicated to reviewing the results of the development of Soviet science in 1951 took place. Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, opened the meeting. In his speech he emphasized that in the past year Soviet science achieved considerable new successes and played a great role in the further development of the country's creative forces.

Academician Nesmeyanov pointed out the basic problems which occupied Soviet scientists in all branches of science.

Our physicists, he said, using the newest and most powerful equipment, pushed far ahead in investigating the inner structure of the atom and artificial and natural nuclear reactions. Artificially produced "tagged" radioactive atoms were used to solve problems of plant feeding, physiology, friction and wear in machines, etc. Important results were also achieved in acoustics and crystallography.

Among the important scientific research projects were works on mathematical techniques and the investigation of phenomena taking place in the sun. Soviet scientists have had new things to say about questions of planetary cosmogony. Chemists, in cooperation with industrial workers, developed methods of obtaining high-quality chemical products. The biologists and physiologists conducted important investigations.

J. V. Stalin's inspired works on problems of linguistics exerted a great influence on the development of the social sciences and humanities.

Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov dwelt especially on the solution of problems connected with the great construction projects of communism and the realization of the great Stalinist plan for transforming nature.

Noting shortcomings in the Academy of Sciences' activities and touching upon its future tasks, A. N. Nesmeyanov emphasized the necessity of strengthening ties between science and practical life, of establishing closer contact between academic institutions and branch institutes and of coordinating all scientific investigations.

A. N. Nesmeyanov ended his speech by expressing confidence that the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, enjoying the constant and

particular attention and help of the Soviet government, will successfully accomplish the responsible tasks set before science by our leader and teacher, the great Stalin.

The concluding words of the President of the Academy of Sciences were greeted with stormy applause by the audience.

The Learned Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, A. B. Topchiyev, took the floor next. He described the most important results of the year's scientific work and the putting into practice of completed works of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences during 1951. In various branches of knowledge the Soviet scientists took the lead in the development of world science. During the past year 77 Academicians, Corresponding Members and scientific workers received Stalin Prizes. The speaker described in detail the activities of the Academy's scientific institutions and the increasing cooperation with construction and production workers.

Those present listened attentively to B. D. Grekov's speech "Russkaya Pravda [Russian Law] and Its Slavic Background."

Later the winners of prizes named after our country's most eminent scientists were presented with gold medals and diplomas awarded them by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the meeting adopted a message of greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

DISCUSSION ON INTERNAL LAWS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 5, p. 1. Complete text:) A discussion of the internal laws of language development began Feb. 4 in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Linguistics Institute at an augmented open meeting of the learned council. The task of the discussion is to assess the work performed by linguists in discovering the internal laws of language development, and also to expose the mistakes and echoes of Marxist influences which still pervade these problems.

Academician V. V. Vinogradov made the opening address. Setting forth the essence of the Stalinist definition of the internal laws of language development, he noted that the entire extensive range of questions connected with this problem demands intensive and diversified research work.

N. Ya. Marr and his followers, Academician Vinogradov said, belittled the significance of the internal laws of language development. They made the laws of language development contingent on a shift of the base, and also on various kinds of linguistic hybridization, all of which fundamentally contradicts Marxism. The determination and study of language development will help our country's linguists establish genuinely scientific, Marxist principles on which the history of the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of foreign languages should be built.

B. A. Serebrennikov, Master of Philological Sciences, gave a report, "On Elucidation of the Essence of the Internal Laws of Language Development."

The following reports will also be read at the discussion: "The Internal Laws of Language Development and a System of Language" by V. N. Yartseva, Doctor of Philological Sciences; "On the Question of the Internal Laws of Language Development (in German Language Materials)" by V. P. Zhirmunsky, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; "The Functioning and Development of Language" by V. M. Zvegintsev, Master of Philological Sciences; and "The Internal Laws of Language Development and the Kinship of Languages" by M. M. Gukhman, Master of Philological Sciences.

PREPARATIONS FOR OBSERVATION OF SOLAR ECLIPSE. (Pravda, Feb. 3, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:) Soviet astronomers will observe the total solar eclipse of Feb. 25. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Science's Astronomical Council reports that the eclipse will be visible in our country in a narrow strip of territory (100 kilometers wide) running through Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

Recently an astronomers' expedition left for Ashkhabad. The base observation point is being set up northwest of the Turkmenian capital, in the region of Archman. The corona will be photographed when the disc of the moon completely covers the sun. Scientists from Leningrad, Kiev and other cities are also going to Central Asia to observe the eclipse.

The maximum duration of total eclipse in our country will be more than two minutes.

A partial (incomplete) eclipse will take place Feb. 25 throughout the European part of the U.S.S.R. and in Western Siberia as far as the Yenisei. In Moscow the moon will cover almost half the sun's disc.

Religion

CATHOLICOS OF ALL GEORGIA DIES. (Izvestia, Feb. 5. p. 4. Complete text:) Tbilisi (Tass)—On Feb. 3 Callistratos, Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia, died in his 68th year.

The funeral of the late Catholicos-Patriarch will take place Feb. 10.

The Arts

'WHITE FRIEND.'—B. Sudarushkin's Play Produced by Leningrad State Puppet Theater. (By N. Balabanov. Komsomolskaya pravda, Feb. 1, p. 4. Complete text:) In the theater the lights dim and a luminous map appears on the curtain. Across seas and oceans, past the coasts of many countries, moves a ship's silhouette. It is the "Vityaz," a Russian corvette. On board is Miklukho-Maklai, the remarkable Russian traveler and scientist. After a long voyage the corvette stops off the coast of Northern Australia. The curtain slowly rises and a view of the hazy coastline of a tropical island is revealed. This is New Guinea, a land on which the white man has not yet set foot. Miklukho-Maklai was the first to determine to do this. Faith in man and a scientist's enthusiasm guided his daring exploit.

"White Friend," a Leningrad Puppet Theater play, begins with this original prologue. It is dedicated to Miklukho-Maklai, scientist, patriot, friend of the black- and brown-skinned tribes enslaved by the Western colonizers.

B. Sudarushkin, the dramatist, based "White Friend" on Miklukho-Maklai's diaries, which tell of the scientist's life among the Papuans, his observations of their mores and customs.

Onto the stage, bursting through the tropical vegetation, runs a native of the island. He looks at the white man in amazement and disbelief. Who is this—friend or enemy? Behind the first man a second and a third appear. They surround Maklai in a hostile, threatening crowd. What is to be done? The scientist quickly decides: under the spears leveled at him by the warriors of the Gorendu tribe he lies down on a rock and—goes to sleep.

Miklukho-Maklai succeeds in overcoming the aborigines' distrust of the "uninvited guest." He quickly becomes the inhabitants' accepted friend—doctors them, advises them, teaches them to grow melons.

But all is not well in the Papuans' country. Hostility flares between the Gorendu and Bongu tribes. The Gorendu tribe is soon performing a threatening war dance in preparation for battle. The Bongu warriors appear, armed with arrows and spears. The battle begins.

Miklukho-Maklai seeks the causes of the bloody clashes. He finds that slave traders—Malayan merchants, behind whom stand the British colonizers who buy black slaves cheap—are responsible for everything. Maklai then begins an untiring struggle with the slave traders. After terrific efforts he establishes peace and friendship between the tribes.

The day of parting arrives. The "Vityaz" approaches the New Guinea shores. A vivid, brightly-colored crowd of aborigines covers the beach. The Papuans take a touching leave of their white friend and ask him to return to them soon, to the land which they will now call Land of Maklai.

"White Friend" is enjoying great success on the Leningrad State Puppet Theater stage. Intended for pupils in the middle grades, it also greatly interests students in advanced classes and younger children. Young theatergoers are sending letters with drawings and questions, expressing real gratitude to the theater.

The play not only gives a picture of one of the glorious pages in the history of Russian science, but also leaves a

colorful impression of New Guinea nature, of Papuan life and mores. Though presented in realistic terms, the play is permeated with the vivid romance essential to the young theatergoer. The crowd scenes—the tribal war, the totem dances, Miklukho-Miklai's send-off—are produced with great skill. The production of "White Friend" is a marked success for the Leningrad Puppet Theater.

The Theater: PLAYS BY LOCAL AUTHORS. (By Staff Correspondent A. Yerokhin. Pravda, Feb. 1, p. 3. 1000 words. Summary:) Gorky—The Gorky Drama Theater has recently put on two plays by local playwrights: A. Tishchenko's "Early Spring" and G. Fyodorov's "Distinguished Guest." The theater company helped A. Tishchenko to rework and improve this first play of his. It is a true-to-life play describing the people of a shipyard struggling to master new techniques. The engineers Semyon Poyarkov and Vershilin are the main characters in the play. Playing the part of Poyarkov, D. Andreyev shows convincingly that the strength of a Communist lies in his contact with the masses and in his ability to organize and lead them. Only occasionally does the actor approach the serious, complex problems of his role a little too lightly. Actor V. Simonovsky has a hard task in playing the part of Vershilin, who is not a very simple or clear character. On the one hand he is a talented engineer and on the other hand he is a ne'er-do-well manager who cannot get along with people. The actor shows the good qualities which help him to return to the group. The second theme, the relation between Vershilin and his wife, is poorly handled both in the play itself and in the production. On the whole "Early Spring" is a good play, but the playwright and the theater company were not sufficiently demanding and the play has serious shortcomings.

The theater company worked considerably less with the other dramatist, G. Fyodorov. The playwright and the theater company intended the play "Distinguished Guest" to describe a very important event in the life of a Soviet village—the amalgamation of collective farms. But this subject was not properly handled. Even the title does not express the main theme, but a subordinate one. The necessity for the amalgamation of the collective farms is not convincingly shown. The theater company not only failed to help the playwright remedy his errors, but aggravated them. The role of the Party organizer in carrying out the amalgamation of the collective farms was greatly underestimated in the play. It contradicts actual reality that the amalgamation should be discussed first at the Young Communist League meeting and only after that at the Party meeting. The local press in Gorky praised the language of the play as expressive of the characters, but in actuality it is full of ridiculous expressions. Although the play is full of shortcomings, it has some merit. With hard work on the part of the playwright and the theater company the shortcomings could be overcome and a good play made out of it.

Recently the Gorky Theater has permitted serious mistakes in its work which have been justly criticized. The collective of one of the oldest Russian theaters drew the proper conclusions from this criticism and quickly remedied many of its shortcomings. And by constantly improving its performances, the theater will undoubtedly achieve good results.

The Theater: 'LYUBOV YAROVAYA' ON STAGE OF CHELYABINSK THEATER. (Review by V. Vokhmintsev. Izvestia, Jan. 30, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Chelyabinsk—The best production of the season at the Chelyabinsk Theater is "Lyubov Yarovaya." The staging of this Soviet classic is a great event in the theater season; it plays to a full house constantly. The main reason for this success is the merit of K. Trenév's play, which describes with great realism and mastery the unforgettable days of the Civil War. It shows a great people in their sacred struggle with the enemies of the revolution and portrays the Bolsheviks clearly. The actors emphasize the typical traits of a Soviet man—his unlimited devotion to the Bolshevik party, his readiness to devote all his efforts to the victory of the socialist revolution. Russian Republic Honored Artist A. Leskova plays the part of Lyubov Yarovaya, that courageous and worthy fighter for the revolution, very convincingly. Russian Republic Honored Artist V. Yuzhanov acts the difficult part of Roman Koshkin, the Bolshevik

leader, a fearless man directing the struggle against the counterrevolutionary White Guard.

However, there are some shortcomings in the production. The play lacks unity and the mass scenes are not worked out. This is often the weak spot of provincial theaters. But the individual shortcomings of the production do not outweigh its definite merits. The staging of "Lyubov Yarovaya" in Chelyabinsk shows the lasting strength of classical Soviet plays and the capacities of our provincial theaters.

CONFERENCE OF YOUNG MOTION PICTURE WORKERS. (Pravda, Feb. 5, p. 2. Complete text:) An all-Soviet conference of young Soviet motion picture workers opened Feb. 4 in the Moscow Film Club. Young film directors, cameramen, actors, scenario writers and artists—representatives of all the film studios in the Soviet Union and the leading experts in Soviet cinematography—took part in the conference.

An exhibit of the work of young Soviet film experts was held in the Film Club.

U.S.S.R. Minister of Cinematography I. Bolshakov spoke at the opening of the conference. Director V. Pudovkin made a report on the work and creative growth of young film directors. Then assistant scenario director A. Zhukov made a report on "Working Experience With Scenario Writers." Unfortunately, Comrade Zhukov's report was superficial and did not satisfy the audience.

The conference will continue its work.

ALL-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE OF ARCHITECTS. (Pravda, Jan. 30, p. 2. 200 words. Condensed text:) Yesterday, Jan. 29, a conference of Russian Republic chief municipal architects and heads of province, territory and autonomous republic architectural departments and administrations opened in Moscow. The director of the Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Architectural Administration, V. A. Shkvarikov, reported on the results of the architects' work and the main tasks facing them.

During the postwar five-year plan much work has been done in the Russian Republic to restore ruined cities, to construct new and reconstruct old ones. ...

At present housing, civilian and industrial construction in 68 of the Russian Republic's largest industrial cities is guided by long-term development plans.

ALL-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE OF ARCHITECTS. (Pravda, Feb. 3, p. 2. Complete text:) The All-Russian Conference of Architects ended Feb. 2 in Moscow. Chief architects of 135 of the largest Russian Republic cities, heads of province and territory architectural departments and republic architectural administrations, members and corresponding members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture and representatives of the capital's largest planning organizations attended.

The conference discussed group construction of streets and squares, raising the quality of standard house and public building plans, reducing designing costs, improving the work of designing organizations and other important problems of municipal construction. Improved preservation of architectural monuments was also discussed.

Conference speakers paid great attention to improving the professional skill of architects and municipal engineers. They indicated the need of re-examining the existing situation in city planning and construction. Shortcomings were also observed in standard housing and public building plans. Participants in the conference gave much attention to erecting tall apartment houses and public buildings in cities.

With great enthusiasm those present at the conference sent greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

Literature

Criticism and Review: **THE MAGAZINE AND ACTUALITY.** (By G. Kalnins. Pravda, Feb. 4, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Karogs [Banner] is the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers' literary and social-political magazine. This magazine's 12 issues for 1951 show that Latvian writers have made consider-

able progress. Much of the material published in Karogs is devoted to topical questions. ...

A positive feature of the magazine's work is that it does not confine itself to the republic's life alone, but strives to show in its pages the life of the whole of our homeland, to show the work of the Latvian working people as part of the nationwide struggle of the Soviet people to build communism. ...

A number of the magazine's articles deal with important ideological questions. In the article "Criticism of Bourgeois Conceptions on the Question of Norms in the Latvian Literary Language" the magazine criticizes certain linguists' attempts to create a "pure" Latvian language, free of the words of other peoples which, in the process of historical development, have become a lasting part of it. The magazine also opposes attempts to defend antiquated words and forms which have become anachronisms. ...

The editors correctly pointed out a certain provincial narrowness, the stamp of national narrow-mindedness, in the work of certain authors who depict the republic's life isolated from that of the whole Soviet country.

However, there are serious shortcomings in the magazine's work. Although most of the works in its pages are on contemporary themes, in a number of cases their quality is exceedingly low. Frequently the magazine publishes works based on coincidental, far-fetched conflicts.

Among such works is the play "Bright Windows," by J. Vanags and E. Ratners. The struggle for technical progress, for learning from the experience of innovators in the fraternal republics, is characteristic of Latvian industrial life. Communist enterprise managers, relying on leading workers, head the struggle. In this struggle not infrequently they must overcome the backward, conservative sentiment of certain workers who have not yet freed themselves from survivals of the past. The scientists of Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers of the country are helping greatly in propagandizing new, advanced developments among Latvian production workers. Nevertheless J. Vanags and E. Ratners in their play "Bright Windows" depict a backward, narrow-minded Communist director and a conservative Moscow scientist, contrasting them to a group of progressive engineers and factory workers. This conflict is not typical. The clash between the lovers, Engineer Silmalis and Young Communist Ilga, appears trifling and unfounded.

In many literary works printed in Karogs people are portrayed very schematically and lifelessly. The characters in M. Beudupe's story "One Page" usually talk in general terms. They reason and declaim endlessly; their inner world is not depicted; their moral qualities are not revealed. The author writes in only two colors—black and white. Her positive heroes are good unto holiness, while from the bad character's very first appearance in the story he is completely unmotivated and a scoundrel. ...

The reader does not believe in such heroes and such simple methods of solving conflicts. ...

The magazine depicts the role of Communists in the great creative work in Latvia lifelessly, inexpressively and often incorrectly. ...

All this is because the writers do not study life properly and because the editors who publish such bad, immature works have not acquired sufficient skill and do not set high enough standards.

The editors must improve the work of the magazine's public affairs department. A serious shortcoming is its lack of articles exposing the corrupt bourgeois ideology and aggressive policy of the Anglo-American warmongers, and of articles devoted to the peoples' noble struggle for peace.

Literary criticism gives little help to writers in correcting the shortcomings in their work. The editors make it an unwritten rule to criticize only young authors' works and to give laudatory reviews to those of leading writers. ...

The magazine's editors should give more attention to the problems of the general development of Latvian literature and the theory of socialist realism. ...

One reason for the serious shortcomings of Karogs is the low level of the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers' creative work. The board of the union is insufficiently interested in raising the magazine's ideological level; it directs the writers' work

poorly and does not suggest new subjects; it has taken an incorrect position of noninterference in the writers' creative plans and lives. ...

We hope that the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee will help the republic Union of Soviet Writers to raise the significance of the magazine *Karogs* as a vital means for the communist education of the working people.

(Feuilleton)—ON QUESTION OF HANDS. (By I. Ryabov. *Pravda*, Feb. 5, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) We do not doubt the good intentions of the editors of the Moldavian magazine *Prikamyie* [The Kama Area] in printing N. Slastnikov's novel "Leonid Gabov." We are inclined to give the author his due also. He intended to describe to his readers the history of the construction of a new mine, showing his hero, a young Soviet engineer who has returned from the front, struggling to overcome all difficulties. The idea was good, but the realization of it was not so successful.

"Gay children" expound their philosophy of life in happy songs about how love "comes suddenly when least expected***" This kind of philosophy is all very well in a gay comedy, but it is quite out of place in a serious novel. Love comes suddenly to the heart of Nyusya Shirokikh in the form of the young engineer Leonid Gabov, who comes to recruit manpower for the construction of a mine in the Kama area. The first spark of love kindled in Nyusya's heart comes from Leonid Gabov's hands. While he talks to her parents, she thinks to herself: "What a clean and pleasant face! And what hands! It's obvious that he doesn't dig in the garden or work with a shovel." There is a tremendous difference between her hands and his. The author tells us: "Her hands were large and rough; it was obvious that the girl had done much physical labor." As for her father's hands, they did not differ much from the extremities of our forefathers who lived in the Stone Age.

Engineer Gabov comes to recruit the father, but the daughter is the first to be recruited. Gabov's hands draw her like a magnet away from the village, away from the cows and the vegetable garden, to the mining settlement. She abandons her family home, leaving her father all alone. He finally rushes to the engineer's office and demands the return of his daughter. But again "love comes suddenly when least expected." In one evening the old man is attracted to Gabov's servant, Ignatyevna, and is transformed into a happy bridegroom. Going into Gabov's office "he says good-bye, offering his large, strong, scoop-like hand to everyone present in turn***"

Hands! Hands!

They appear on every page of the book. They are shown at work and in the romantic dreams of the heroine. Of course it is easier to see and describe hands than to reveal the soul of a man; and so the author overloads his story with descriptions of his characters' hands. The author seems to like monstrous bear-like people with hands of incredible strength, from which the engineer's soft hands suffer. A young worker "seized Gabov's hand and squeezed it so hard that his fingers stuck together." Hands play such an important part in the book that they remain in the reader's memory as the main detail in the portraits of the characters.

Upon receiving this manuscript from N. Slastnikov the editors of the magazine should have told the author that he was capable of observing life, that he had experience of life, that he should write, that he was capable of becoming a writer—and finally that "Leonid Gabov" is an immature, half-finished work. And the editors should have helped the author.

ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ION LUKA CARADJALE'S BIRTH. (*Izvestia*, Jan. 31, p. 4. Complete text:) An evening meeting organized by the Union of Soviet Writers and the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (VOKS), devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of the classical Rumanian dramatist and satirical writer Ion Luka Caradjale, was held Jan. 30. Writer A. Perventsev presided.

Writer B. Lavrenyov gave a report on Caradjale's life and creative work. He stated that the writer's creative works, imbued with a spirit of implacable hatred for the bourgeois system and the exploiters, are highly appreciated by the Rumanian people, now building a new life. The public of the people's democracies and Soviet Union, together with the Rumanian

working people, mark this significant date in the Rumanian people's history.

The meeting ended with a performance of scenes from Caradjale's works.

Representatives of the Rumanian People's Republic Embassy in Moscow, headed by Counselor of the Embassy Luka, attended the meeting.

Press and Publishing

RAISE LEVEL OF PRESS PROPAGANDA.—About the Magazine *Propaganda i agitatsia* [Propaganda and Agitation]. (By Staff Correspondent M. Kurtynin. *Pravda*, Feb. 1, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Leningrad—At the end of every year the editors of the magazine *Propaganda i agitatsia*, organ of the Leningrad Province and City Party Committees, ask readers to express their reaction to the articles in the magazine and to state their wishes for the future. But, having composed and sent out the questionnaire, the editors actually forget about it and ignore the readers' advice.

If the editors really tried to study the demands of readers and heeded their opinions, then they would give some attention to a number of significant facts. The magazine *Propaganda i agitatsia* is intended for quite a wide circle of readers, although the number of copies issued is quite small. Nevertheless the magazine does not sell. This is mainly because it is not on a sufficiently high ideological level and does not satisfy the readers' interests. They prefer to use other, more profound agitation and propaganda publications.

In January, 1951, the province committee bureau charged the editorial board to raise the ideological level of articles published, to print more interesting material to aid the propagandists, to publish consultations and answers to readers' questions more often, to discuss the organization of the work of political schools and study circles and to devote more attention to generalizing the experience of those studying Marxist-Leninist theory independently. The province committee demanded that the editorial board discuss from all sides the life and work of the higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes and do everything possible to enlarge the circle of its contributors.

But the province committee's resolution was not carried out. ...

Readers justly point to the dullness of the magazine's material, particularly of that which should transmit the experience of organizing Party education.

"I read your magazine regularly," reader A. Zhilin writes to the editors. "I must say that I am not satisfied with its contents. The articles which allegedly deal with the exchange of experience are stereotyped and not very instructive."

Another reader, Party official Comrade Smirnov, notes that the magazine has an extremely narrow circle of contributors. Propagandists take hardly any part in the magazine. ...

Consultations published in the magazine often do not satisfy the readers. The authors of the consultation articles limit themselves to repeating the contents of some book. ...

Because of careless editing and insufficient work with contributors, articles sometimes appear which contain inaccurate and mistaken theses. Thus, in G. Kirpichev's article "The People's Democracies Are Building Socialism" (No. 14, 1951), the author does not explain the decisive significance of the people's democratic regime, which fulfills the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The article starts with an incomplete and incorrect description of the economic structure of the people's democracies. The long-range plans for development of these countries' national economies are described superficially on the basis of haphazardly chosen figures.

Foreign political events, the workers' struggle for peace and democracy, the growing opposition of colonial and dependent countries to the imperialist plunderers, are of great interest to the readers. The few factual articles the editors published on these subjects did not always present them adequately. Thus, in No. 22 there was an article on Egypt which repeated information from outdated reference books. Everything was discussed—climate, interesting excavations, the English admiral Seymour's landing in the last century, the opening of the Suez

Canal, etc. But the main thing is not there: a clear sketch and description of the contemporary struggle of the Egyptian people against British imperialism.

Besides the editor, Comrade Smirnov, the editorial board of the magazine *Propaganda i agitatsia* consists of Comrade Knyazev, director of the province committee's propaganda and agitation department, Comrade Sobolev, director of the city committee's propaganda and agitation department, Comrade Nosenkov, secretary of the city Party committee, and others. But the members of the editorial board do not exert the proper influence on the magazine's work. The editorial board usually meets not long before the issue appears, when all material is already selected and collected. It sometimes happens that editorial board members do not like a certain article, but the editors have no others in reserve. Only a few insignificant changes can be made in bad articles.

The Leningrad magazine *Propaganda i agitatsia* can and should be one of our best propaganda magazines, boldly raising timely questions of ideological work and explaining profoundly and on a high theoretical level the problems of the communist education of the workers.

(Editorial)—**IMPROVE STANDARDS OF PUBLISHING WORK.** (*Pravda*, Feb. 5, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) More than 14,000,000,000 copies of more than 1,050,000 books and pamphlets have been published in our country in the years of the Soviet regime. ...

The people and cadres who have mastered the technique of their work decide the success of any business. The rapid growth of the printing and publishing industry demands improvement in the training and retraining of qualified printing and publishing cadres. However, the Ministries of Labor Reserves and Higher Education are not satisfying, from year to year, the printing and publishing industry's growing requirements for trained cadres of workers, engineers and technicians. Concurrently with improvement in the system of training cadres in schools, it is necessary to expand the network of refresher courses and Stakhanovite schools and to develop other forms of production training at enterprises. ...

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling and its local organizations have been called upon to play an important role in advancing the publishing trade. They must daily improve the management of printing, publishing and bookselling, strive to obtain coordinated and systematic work by all the country's publishing houses and exercise control over the content and form of all printed material.

The activities of publishing and printing houses are an important sector of ideological work. There are publishing, printing and bookselling organizations in every republic, territory and province. We are publishing literature in the languages of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R. It is the local Party organizations' duty to occupy themselves constantly and specifically with the business of publishing, propagandizing and distributing books, pamphlets, newspapers and magazines; to direct the activities of publishing and printing houses and to struggle persistently for the improvement of the publishing trade. ...

In the Newspapers: **RAISE LEVEL OF LITERARY CREATIVENESS.** (*Pravda*, Jan. 30, p. 3. 2000 words. Summary:) The method of socialist realism demands of writers and critics a profound and well-rounded knowledge of life and an ability to reflect it in its revolutionary development. Any literary work has value only in so far as the author relies on his knowledge of his subject. Articles in the press on literature and art help the Party to instill good taste in the Soviet people and teach writers to perfect their skill.

Interesting Sketch.—The republic newspaper *Kommunist Tadzhikistana* [The Tadzhikistan Communist] printed Jan. 5 V Baiderin's review of P. Luknitsky's book "Tadzhikistan." The review points out that this book is far superior to previously published ones on Tadzhikistan and that it correctly reflects the tremendous transformations which have taken place in that republic during the Soviet regime. The reviewer dwells on the sections of the book devoted to the socialist agricultural achievements of the republic, the growth and strengthening of

the collective farm system. The author describes the Pamirs, the high mountainous area where scientists have taught collective farmers to cultivate unprecedented grain crops, fruit and even grapes. After noting several gaps in the book, the reviewer concludes by declaring that it is a boon to the reader who wants to know more about Soviet Tadzhikistan.

Unsuccessful Book.—*Komsomolskaya pravda* of Jan. 27 printed an article under the above heading reviewing the merits and shortcomings of S. Tregub's book "Nikolai Alexeyevich Ostrovsky." The article points out that S. Tregub has collected abundant factual material and many documents on Ostrovsky, but that the book as a whole is not successful; it has been compiled hastily and does not achieve its purpose. The reviewer also notes that *Komsomolskaya pravda* carried a previous article on this book which was not sufficiently objective and did not help the reader to see the shortcomings in the book. The author of the book is wrong to make such a sharp distinction between Ostrovsky's life and his literary works, for the life of a writer is not separate from his work. Out of 12 chapters in the book only two are devoted to his works. The author also discusses Ostrovsky's works out of the context of the general development of Soviet literature. The author did not select his biographical material carefully; he often includes much irrelevant material and overloads the book with all sorts of clinical descriptions of all the writer's illnesses. Another serious shortcoming is that the biographical part of the book is only quoted material rather than a life sketch of the writer of "How the Steel Was Tempered."

Outlines Instead of Living Characters.—The republic newspaper *Sovetskaya Latvia* [Soviet Latvia] Jan. 23 published a reader's letter on J. Ratners' story "First Born." This story describes the days when the first collective farms were created in Latvia and is therefore of special interest to those who took part in this event. Having pointed out the merits of the story, the reader dwells in detail in his letter on its shortcomings. The characters in the story do not come off; the author cannot describe their feelings and thoughts profoundly; they are pale and lifeless creatures. The reader also reproaches J. Ratners for describing the first collective farm in Latvia out of the context of the life of the whole Soviet motherland and of our republic. If one is to believe the author, the collective farmers, the heroes of his stories, live isolated from everything, not interested in anything outside their own affairs and not understanding that their successes are closely connected with the outstanding victories of all the Soviet people. But this, of course, is not the case. "Only in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, under the guidance of the Bolshevik party and relying on the rich experience in collective farm life of other republics, could the Latvian Republic successfully carry out collectivization." The role of the first Latvian collective farm as a pioneer of the collective farm movement in the republic was not shown in the story "First Born." It is boring to read Ratners' story; most of the heroes speak in dull, monotonous language. Collective farm life is a noble theme; it attracts Soviet writers. Readers expect good books on the collective farm countryside which describe the workers of socialist agriculture properly.

(Feuilleton)—**A COMPLIMENTARY PUBLICATION.** (By V. Subbotin. *Pravda*, Feb. 1, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) For a long time the foremen and workers of the Sergei Lazo Shoe Factory in Kishinev could not get in to see their manager, however hard they tried. To all their complaints that their business was urgent, that the conveyors were idle in the shops and that the output of defective goods was increasing, they received the same answer from the manager's secretary: "Comrade Gorelik is busy. He's settling production problems."

"But who is he settling them with if we cannot see him?"

"With writers."

"And Chief Engineer Danilovich?"

"He's there too."

Meanwhile important discussions were taking place in the director's office. The manager was saying to a group of local writers whom he had invited in; "We are offering you a wonderful opportunity to handle an altogether new literary subject—to write a book about us. There is money available for this purpose. All kinds of material is available also—personal

character traits, photographs, etc. What more do you want? Take up your pens and write!"

But it was more difficult than that to persuade the writers; they wanted to know exactly what the book was to contain—facts about the manager and chief engineer, or production figures—and many other things. Finally the director gave up trying to convince the writers of the excellence of his plan and thought of someone else who could carry out his idea, a certain Rogov, who although not a writer had a fluent pen.

A month later Rogov was already showing the director the finished manuscript, replete with portraits of Comrades Gorelik and Danilovich. Opening the book at random, the author declaimed with feeling: "Factory manager M. I. Gorelik and Chief Engineer A. N. Danilovich set themselves the task—The excellent style of work of these two Soviet engineers—Engineer Danilovich deserves great praise for—The factory officials instill a love for technology and production in the young engineers—"

At this point a smile crossed Comrade Gorelik's face, for he remembered how not long ago the city Party committee bureau had given him a warning for unprincipledness in selecting and helping cadres, for his poor approach to young specialists. Another man, I. Berg, previously a shady dealer in Irkutsk and wanted there by the police, and now the manager's right-hand man, was also one of the heroes of this book and seeing his picture, Berg was worried lest the book reach Irkutsk.

But the book was soon completed, enriched with congratulatory telegrams received in the days when the factory fulfilled its plan and with several articles borrowed without acknowledgement from old files of Sovetskaya Moldavia [Soviet Moldavia]. An editor was found, a publisher was found—The Council of Moldavian Scientific Engineering and Technical Societies—and the book appeared in 9000 copies under the title "Twice as Much Production With the Same Equipment." The instigators of this complimentary publication did not worry about how little the contents of the book corresponded with reality, but they did worry about whether it would be read by the workers of the factory and what fuss they would make. So they decided to distribute it free to shoe enterprises

in other towns and conceal it altogether from the Kishinev factory.

Through the publication of Rogov's book Comrade Zverev, the editor of the newspaper Sovetskaya Moldavia, found himself in a difficult position. Rogov headed the industrial department on the editorial board of the newspaper. A few years previously he had praised the Kishinev shoe factory and since then he had not criticized it at all, although it had not fulfilled its monthly plans or its annual plan in 1951 and its products were of low quality. So the editor did not know whether or not to give the book the review it deserved—that is, to declare that it distorted the true situation at the factory—which meant admitting that the newspaper had closed its eyes to the factory's bad work all this time. Indeed an unpleasant situation! The editors of Sovetskaya Moldavia got out of it by remaining silent on this ticklish question.

Radio-TV

Letter to the Editor: FOR NORMAL FUNCTIONING OF TELEVISION RECEIVERS. (By B. Korchagin. Izvestia, Feb. 5, p. 2. Complete text:) Moscow Province—There are not a few television sets in Moscow and Moscow Province now. But in many areas in the province the voltage fluctuates sharply, and television sets, as is well known, are very sensitive to voltage fluctuations and function unsatisfactorily.

To secure normal functioning, cheap automatic voltage regulators are needed; but these are rarely on sale, and if they are their cost is almost equal to the price of a radio receiver.

In an extreme case it would be possible to use an autotransformer with a voltmeter. But the autotransformers which are on sale have an output of 200 watts, and television sets use 320 watts. Therefore even autotransformers are not suitable for television sets.

In producing television sets, industry should make in sufficient quantity voltage regulators and special autotransformers which make possible stepless voltage changes in the secondary circuit.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page—approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

JAN. 30—FEB. 5, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

HOOVER'S SPEECH

(Editorial)—Hoover and miscalculations of U.S. government, Pr 2/1-1700.* Radio address by Herbert Hoover, Pr 2/4-2200.* Correction [in Feb. 2 Pravda article "Hoover and the miscalculations of U.S. government"], Pr 3/2-100.*

UNITED NATIONS

Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Speech on Kuomintang complaint by Ya. A. Malik at Political Committee session of Jan. 28, 1952, Pr 30/4-2600, Izv 30/4-800; Pr 31/4-2800, Izv 31/3-4500; —Majority of delegations in Political Committee did not wish to support American-Kuomintang provocationary forgery, Pr-Izv 31/3-750; —Statement by U.S.S.R. delegation on reasons for voting on Kuomintang complaint at General Assembly plenary session on Feb. 1, 1952, Pr 2/3-1300, Izv 2/4-1200; —Majority of delegations to General Assembly refuse to support provocationary Kuomintang complaint, Pr 2/3-450, Izv 2/4-400. Session of U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East opens [in Rangoon], Pr 31/3-75, Izv 31/4-75. Peoples of Asia do not want to put up with foreign bondage and colonial yoke [Fourth session of Industry and Trade Committee of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East], Pr 3/4-1400, Izv 3/3-1300. At session of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—Speech by Soviet representative, Pr 4/4-650. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—So-called "Twenty-year U.N. peace program" is attempt to conceal and justify U.S. aggressive plans, Pr 1/4-1400, Izv 1/4-900. On commission of imposters [U.N. Commission for Prisoners of War], by D. Zaslavsky, Pr 1/4-800. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Failure of attempts by American-British bloc to thwart formulation of definition of aggression, Izv 1/4-800; —American-British bloc prevents adoption of Soviet proposal for resolving question of admission of new members to U.N.—Feb. 1 plenary session, Pr 2/3-800; —American-British bloc prevents adoption of Soviet proposal on admission of new members to U.N., Izv 3/4-350; —Speech by Ya. A. Malik at U.N. General Assembly Feb. 1 plenary session on admission of new members into U.N., Izv 3/4-950; —U.S.A., Britain and France block General Assembly discussion of Korean question, Pr 3/4-1200, Izv 3/4-1000; —Sixth session of U.N.

General Assembly—U.S., British and French delegations block General Assembly discussion of Korean question, Pr 4/4-1500. Letter from Ya. A. Malik to President of sixth session of U.N. General Assembly Nervo [on behalf of Greek patriots condemned to death], Pr-Izv 3/4-550. Letter from Ya. A. Malik to President of sixth session of U.N. General Assembly Nervo [transmitting letter sent to A. Ya. Vyshinsky by Greek patriots' families], Pr-Izv 5/3-250. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Feb. 4 plenary session [Discussion of resolutions adopted by special committees], Pr 5/3-75, Izv 5/4-75; —In U.N. Disarmament Commission, Pr-Izv 5/3-400. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly [Discussion of draft resolution on social questions], Izv 5/4-450.

ATLANTIC PACT

Aggressive plans of preparation for new war—On formation of so-called "European army," Izv 30/4-550. American admiral is commander in chief of aggressive Atlantic bloc's naval forces in Atlantic Ocean area, Izv 1/3-25.

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"There will never be another Auschwitz! There will be no war!" [Former prisoners of Auschwitz hold international meeting in Warsaw], Izv 30/1-250. World Peace Council delegation received by President of U.N. General Assembly, Pr 31/3-175. Report by World Peace Council delegation on visit to President of U.N. General Assembly, Pr 31/3-175, Izv 31/4-175. Information conference of representatives of World Peace Council in Paris, Pr 3/3-250, Izv 3/3-400. Statement by British Peace Committee [calls for intensified struggle against government's war program], Izv 1/3-250.

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Burma.—Protests in Burma against country being drawn into U.S. aggressive plans [Burmese press reflects public's resistance to U.S. proposal that Burma join "mutual security pact"—Delhi dateline], Izv 31/4-125, Pr 1/4-300. Pakistani newspaper exposes Americans' intrigues in Burma [Paper asks Pakistani government to demand immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Burma], Izv 3/3-225.

China.—Wall newspapers in Chinese countryside [100,000 in Eastern China], Pr 30/1-225. In new Peking [Changes in city noted on third anniversary of its liberation], Izv 30/1-500. Growth of production in Northeast China [42% increase in labor productivity since liberation], Pr 1/1-225. Rise in Chinese workers' standard of living [Wages in Northeast China are 2.5 times higher than in 1948; more government funds now expended on workers' cultural and everyday needs], Izv 1/1-150. Chinese press on British policy toward China [Provocationary acts in Hong Kong are evidence that British government is following U.S. aggressive policy], Pr-Izv 2/4-225. Spring in China [Preparations for second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty], by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov, Pr 3/3-800. Sino-Soviet friendship month [Preparations for second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty], Pr 3/3-125. Chinese people prepare to mark second anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty, Pr 5/3-300. Develop-

ment of livestock breeding in China [In 1951 number of cattle and donkeys in Northwest China increased 5% over that of 1949; number of sheep increased 10%], Pr 4/1-200. Production achievements of North Chinese miners [Tatung miners' conference adopts resolution to apply advanced methods], Izv 5/1-125.

India.—Vivid demonstration of friendship [All-India Peace Council holds mass meeting in Bombay to honor participants in International Industrial Exposition], Pr-Izv 30/3-250. Penetration of American capital into India [Indian press reports that U.S. government has used famine to increase its control of India's economic and political life], Pr 1/4-500, Izv 1/3-500. Famine in Madras [—Prague dateline], Pr 3/4-100. Among Bombay textile workers, by Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko, Pr 4/4-1500. Elections in India [Communist Party member elected to Parliament from Madras], Pr 4/4-75.

Indo-China.—U.S.A. is preparing aggression in Southeast Asia [by sending arms to Indo-China], Pr 31/3-150. [See Viet Nam.]

Japan.—Plans for remilitarization of Japan [One-fifth of budget is for formation of land army and navy—Shanghai dateline], Pr 1/3-175. Japanese public's indignation at acts of Yoshida government [Socialist Party strongly criticizes Prime Minister's statement on converting police reserves into defense corps], Izv 2/4-200. For independent, democratic and peace-loving Japan—In Japanese press [Trade unions and intellectuals oppose so-called "peace treaty" and military agreement with U.S.A.], Izv 3/3-1000. Peace forces are growing in Japan [Despite cruel repression, people oppose U.S. occupiers], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 5/3-1400.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 30/4-125; Pr-Izv 31/4-150; Pr-Izv 1/4-75; Pr-Izv 2/4-75; Pr-Izv 3/4-100; Pr 4/4-75; Pr-Izv 5/4-150. American interventionists' forced admission [Stars and Stripes states that despite U.S. pressure, in past six months none of 17 countries involved in Korean war have wanted to send additional troops there], Pr-Izv 30/4-150. American planes continue to violate Kaesong neutral zone, Pr 31/4-225, Izv 31/4-500. Speculators in American army uniforms [Soldiers are trading on black market in Korea—New York dateline], Pr 31/4-100. American interventionists' new crime [Use of poison gas against population], Pr 1/4-350; under heading Korean Central Telegraph Agency on new crimes by American interventionists in Korea, Izv 1/4-350. Ambassador of Korean People's Democratic Republic Lim He arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 1/4-75. U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Ya. Vyshinsky receives Ambassador of Korean People's Democratic Republic Lim He, Pr-Izv 5/4-25. Statement by U.S. Communist Party National Committee [appeals to President for end of Korean war], Pr 2/4-650. In fighting Korea, by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 4/3-2000. Korean truce talks, Pr-Izv 2/4-300. De Waarheid on true meaning of Americans' dragging out truce talks in Korea [U.S.A. wants to delay peace until its proposals for creation of European army are adopted by all countries], Pr 4/4-250. Korean Central Telegraph Agency on truce talks, Pr 5/4-450, Izv 5/4-350.

Mongolian People's Republic.—Moscow sees Marshal Choibalsan off on his last journey, Pr-Izv 30/3-900.* Along route of funeral train [Yaroslavl], Pr-Izv 30/3-200. Mongolian people mourn death of its leader, Marshal Choibalsan, Pr 31/3-350, Izv 31/4-350. Placing of wreaths on Marshal Choibalsan's coffin along route of funeral train, Pr 31/3-200, Izv 31/4-200. National mourning in Mongolia, Pr 1/3-75, Izv 1/3-100. Along route of funeral train, Pr 1/3-400; under headings Funeral train with body of Marshal Choibalsan passes through Sverdlovsk, Along route of funeral train and Placing of wreaths on Marshal Choibalsan's coffin, Izv 1/3-400. Mongolian people mourn death of Marshal Choibalsan, Pr-Izv 2/3-100. Funeral train with body of Marshal Choibalsan passes through Novosibirsk, Pr-Izv 2/3-100. Placing of wreaths on Marshal Choibalsan's coffin [Krasnoyarsk], Pr 3/3-75. Funeral train with body of Marshal Choibalsan passes through Irkutsk, Pr 4/3-100. Announcement by Mongolian People's Republic government [on arrival of funeral train in Ulan-Bator], Pr 4/3-100. Funeral train with body of Marshal Choibalsan arrives in Sukhe-Bator, Pr-Izv 5/3-225.

Pakistan.—Anti-imperialist demonstrations in Pakistan [Strikes and mass meetings in many cities protest British and French actions in Egypt and Tunisia], Izv 3/4-75.

Viet Nam.—Military operations in Viet Nam, Pr 31/4-150. Appeal by Ho Chi Minh to the people [for closer unity with peoples of Laos and Cambodia in struggle for independence], Izv 3/3-250.

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Bulgaria.—Achievements in Bulgarian art [exhibited at National Art Gallery in Sofia], Pr 30/1-200. Protest by Bulgarian government [to U.N. Secretariat against abduction of two Bulgarian border guards by Greek guards], Pr 30/4-350. Trial of American spies and saboteurs, by Staff Correspondent P. Golubev, Pr 31/4-450. Year of great achievements [1951 plan fulfilled], Pr 3/1-200. Achievements of Bulgarian national economy [1951 plan fulfilled], Izv 3/1-200. Bulgarian transport workers' conference [1951 plan fulfillment reported in Sofia], Pr 4/1-175. Starting a pectin factory in Bulgaria [First such factory begun in Dimitrov District], Izv 5/1-100.

Czechoslovakia.—Announcement by Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Belgian Military Attaché must leave country within 14 days], Pr-Izv 1/4-275. For early fulfillment of plans [Bohumin iron and steel factory overfulfills January plan], Pr 1/1-125.

Finland.—Swedish press on Kekkonen's statement [concerning neutrality of Scandinavian countries], Pr-Izv 1/4-200. Newspaper SNS [paper of Finland-Soviet Union Society] on statement by Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen, Izv 3/3-200.

Greece.—Tax increase in Greece, Izv 5/3-25. Greece in U.S. aggressive plans

[Greece's participation in North Atlantic alliance shows that U.S. imperialists are striving to turn her into military springboard for war against Soviet Union], by Ya. Shuisky, Izv 5/3-1600.

Hungary.—Preparation of cadres for industry [7000 study in evening colleges; 10,000 in industrial technicums; 50,000 in trade schools], Pr 30/1-200. Militant organ of Hungarian Workers' Party [Tenth anniversary of Szabad Nep], by Staff Correspondent V. Malygin, Pr 1/3-1000. Hungarian press in struggle for peace, democracy and socialism [Feb. 1 designated Hungarian Press Day in honor of tenth anniversary of Szabad Nep, Communist Party's official newspaper], by Director of Hungarian Institute of Labor Movement Laszlo Reti, Izv 1/3-1000. Tenth anniversary of Szabad Nep, Pr 2/3-125. Celebration of Press Day in people's Hungary, Izv 2/3-125. Challenge banner awarded to best Hungarian enterprises, Izv 1/1-175. Preparations for Hungarian-Soviet friendship month, Izv 3/1-150. Hungarian note to Yugoslavia [on border violations], Izv 3/3-500.

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Rumania.—Rumanian workers' joy [over monetary reform and price reductions], Izv 30/1-250. Ion Luka Caradjale, great Rumanian writer, by writer Djeo Bogza, Pr 30/2-950. Ion Luka Caradjale—classicist of Rumanian literature, by Ion Vitner, Prof. of Philology at K. I. Parkhon University in Bucharest, Izv 30/3-1000. New step along path to socialism [1951 plan fulfilled], Izv 2/3-400. Remarkable victories [1951 plan fulfilled], Pr 3/1-175. Fourth anniversary of Soviet-Rumanian treaty, Izv 3/3-1300. Guarantee of independence and prosperity [Fourth anniversary of treaty], Pr 4/3-200. Strengthening of Soviet-Rumanian friendship [Fourth anniversary of treaty], Pr 4/3-900. Soviet innovators' books [140,000 copies distributed in 1951], Pr 4/1-100.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr 5/4-100.

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eration movement and preparing way for "Middle East Command"], Pr 3/3-750, Izv 3/4-750. What is happening in Egypt—Letter from Cairo, by K. Khabib, Pr 3/3-2000. British troops transferred to Suez Canal zone [from Cyprus], Pr 5/4-25, Izv 5/3-25.

Iran.—Iran asks U.S.A. to close U.S. Information Service centers in three Iranian cities, Pr-Izv 5/3-50.

Lebanon.—Imperialists renew attempts to draw Lebanon into aggressive bloc, Izv 5/3-225.

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Austria.—On international themes: Austrian "voices of America" [Three Western powers are deliberately delaying Austrian treaty in order to continue occupation and to use this country as base for their aggressive plans], by M. Mikhailov, Izv 2/3-1000.

Germany.—Manifesto by central committee for holding national plebiscite against German remilitarization, Pr 30/2-850, Izv 30/3-450. ADN on formation of punitive forces in Western Germany [Special units being formed on orders of Eisenhower's headquarters to suppress people's resistance to government's war preparations], Pr 30/4-175. Against remilitarization of Western Germany—Speech by Niemoeller [in Heidelberg], Pr 31/3-175. Against remilitarization of Western Germany [Hamburg dockers strike in protest against military conscription], Izv 31/4-150. Against dissidence, for German unity—Speech by Otto Grotewohl [in Berlin], Pr 1/3-300; under heading Speech by Otto Grotewohl, Izv 1/4-300. Otto Grotewohl's talk with West German Social Democrats [on fundamental national problems and workers' movement], Izv 2/4-350. Speech by Otto Grotewohl in Berlin [attacking Bonn government's war policy], Pr 4/4-150. Protest against Bonn authorities' terrorist acts, Pr 2/3-1000; under headings Bonn authorities' terrorist acts against progressive organizations in Western Germany and Statement by German Communist Party Board, Izv 2/4-750. Statement by Politburo of German Communist Party Central Committee [protesting Bonn government's terror], Pr 2/3-450. Appeal by German Peace Committee [for united front struggle against Bonn government's repression of democratic forces and for German unity], Pr 3/3-300. German people oppose Schuman Plan [even though Bonn government has approved it], by Staff Correspondent P. Naumov, Pr 4/3-1700. For united, peace-loving Germany [In reply to attack on its headquarters, Communist Party calls for recruiting of new members and workers' unity in struggle for democratic Germany], Pr 4/3-275. Failure of police action against German Communist Party [No materials found to confirm Bonn government's accusations], Pr-Izv 5/4-50. Carry on struggle for preservation of peace with a united front—Max Reimann's interview with ADN correspondent [Bonn government is trying to suppress Communist Party only because it voices people's resistance to its war policy], Pr 5/4-1700.

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conomic situation, Izv 1/4-350. In British House of Commons [Chancellor of Exchequer's proposals adopted; Laborites introduce resolution against war with Chinese People's Republic and Britain's subservience to U.S.A.], Pr 2/4-350, Izv 2/3-225. At meeting of Labor Party's Parliamentary fraction [Demand for vote of confidence on government's foreign policy considered], Izv 2/4-150.

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Sweden.—Proposal by Communist Deputies in Swedish Riksdag on cessation of arms race, Pr 5/4-150.

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(Editorial)—Growth of working people's well-being [seen in report of Central Statis-

tical Administration on fulfillment of state plan for 1951], Pr 30/1-1500. (Editorial)—Steady rise of socialist industry, Izv 30/1-1400. Inspiring totals—Agitator's talk in shop of Hammer and Sickle Factory [Report of Central Statistical Administration inspires working people to greater achievements in 1952], Pr 30/1-900. Joy of inspired, creative labor [Belorussian workers discuss report of Central Statistical Administration and make pledges for 1952], Pr 2/1-250. People of construction projects of communism: Son of Stalingrad [Engineer A. P. Uskov fought Germans at Stalingrad, works on Volga-Don Canal], by B. Polevoi, Pr 30/2-2500. (Sketch)—Engineer A. P. Uskov, Pr 30/2. Urals excavator operators leave for Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station [Sverdlovsk Stakhanovites to work on construction project], Izv 30/1-75. Cadres for Volga-Don Canal [Ship captains and machinists trained at Voronezh], Izv 31/1-100. Electrical cableway across Amu-Darya [to be built for transporting workers and supplies to Main Turkmenian Canal construction sites], Pr 2/2-75. On route of Main Turkmenian Canal [30 scientific expeditions to conduct surveys during 1952], Pr 3/1-50. Innovators' partnership [Red Excavator Plant's campaign for pre-schedule fulfillment of construction project orders spreads to other Kiev factories], Izv 3/1-300. On economic themes: Problems of hydromechanization at great construction projects of communism, by Engineer B. Shkundin, Stalin Prize winner, Pr 5/2-1900. For great construction projects [Tbilisi and Chkalov factories fill orders ahead of schedule], Izv 30/1-100; [Vladimir and Barnaul factories], Pr 31/1-250; [Dneprodzerzhinsk Cement Plant shipped 200 carloads to Ukraine and Crimea projects during 1951], Pr 1/2-50; [Stalinabad and Ryazan enterprises fill orders ahead of schedule], Izv 1/1-175; [Chelyabinsk enterprises], Izv 3/1-50; [Kirov plant], Pr 4/2-75. On eve of Karpovskaya Pumping Station opening, Izv 31/1-200. Great success of Volga-Don builders [Karpovskaya Pumping Station put into operation], Izv 2/1-300. Waters of Don flow into Volga [1,000,000 cubic meters pass through Karpovskaya Pumping Station daily], by Staff Correspondent for Stalingrad Province K. Pogodin, Pr 4/1-550. Filling of Karpovskaya Reservoir, Izv 5/1-150. (Photograph)—Karpovskaya Pumping Station, Izv 5/1. Komsomolsk on the Volga [60 new two-story dwellings built in new city near Kuibyshev during 1951], Pr 5/1-350. State 3% lottery loan [Official table of winning numbers in Jan. 30 drawing in Sverdlovsk], Izv 5/4-500.

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Achievements of Urals steelworkers [Serov mill saves 1000 tons of coke during January by improving utilization of blast furnaces], Pr 30/1-125. In mines of Donets Basin—Complex mechanization of coal extraction [doubles output of coking coal at Stalino mine], by Staff Correspondent D. Akulshin, Pr 30/1-600. From Moscow scientists to Bashkiria oil workers [Contract for creative partnership signed], Izv 30/1-100. High-quality furniture [turned out at Mukachevo factory], Izv 30/1-100. New spinning machine [Tashkent Textile Machinery Factory develops smaller and lighter model], Izv 30/1-100. In struggle for further technological progress, by U.S.S.R. Minister of Machine Tool Industry A. Kostousov, Izv 30/2-2000. After example of pacemaking textile workers [Workers of Vladimir Province mill vow to overfulfill annual plan ahead of schedule], by Staff Correspondent B. Gorbunov, Izv 30/2-250. Estonia's fish-

eries [Output of canned fish increased 400% during 1951], by Staff Correspondent G. Klevakin, Izv 30/2-200. Letter from Stalin to Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine officials on 20th anniversary of its operation, Pr-Izv 31/1-150. (Editorial)—Successes of Soviet industry, Pr 31/1-1400. (Editorial)—Mighty metallurgical base of land of Soviets, Izv 31/1-1200. Holiday of Magnitogorsk steelworkers, Pr 31/1-250. Valuable initiative of Magnitogorsk steelworkers [Campaign to eliminate production losses initiated], by the newspaper Chelyabinsk rabochy [Chelyabinsk Worker], Pravda's collective correspondent, Pr 31/2-900. (Photograph)—Initiators of socialist competition to eliminate production losses A. Panchenko, I. Khudyakov, A. Rodichev, Pr 31/2. Steadily increase metal production, by Director of Magnitogorsk J. V. Stalin Metallurgical Combine A. Borisov, Pr 31/2-2000. Greetings to people of Magnitogorsk, loyal sons and daughters of our homeland! [Under this heading are three articles signed by Magnitogorsk workers and an article by Special Correspondent Eugene Kriger], Izv 31/2-2500. (Photograph)—Pacemakers of Magnitogorsk's Stalin Metallurgical Combine, Izv 31/2. Giant of Soviet metallurgy, by Chief Engineer of Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine F. Voronov, Izv 31/2-2000. Letter to Stalin from workers, engineers, technicians and office workers of J. V. Stalin Metallurgical Combine [making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 1/1-1300. Meeting of Magnitogorsk steelworkers [approves letter to Stalin], by Staff Correspondent V. Beloborodov, Pr 1/1-750. Holiday of Magnitogorsk steelworkers, Izv 1/1-500. Goods for public [Kirgiz mills to increase output of wool fabrics 60% during 1952], Pr 31/2-125. Preparations for rafting [40% more timber to be rafted in Karelo-Finnish Republic during 1952 than in 1951], Izv 31/1-100. With initiators of competition to save metal [300 tons of pig iron saved in J. V. Stalin Auto Plant shop during January], Pr 1/1-200. Reduce cost of construction [Campaign begun by Minsk bricklayers], Izv 1/1-100. Innovators' experience to masses [Tbilisi steelworkers compete to smelt steel by high-speed methods only], Pr 2/1-200. According to Stalin Prize winner's method [Bulgarian workers employ Voronezh bricklayer's high-speed technique with great success], Pr 2/1-250. Follow-up: "Fulfill plan in all indices" [Ministry of Machine-Tool Industry official reprimanded for sending premature congratulations to plant which failed to fulfill plan in all indices], Pr 2/2-125. In collective fishery [Riga collective overfulfills 1951 plan by 50%], Izv 2/1-150. Experience of high-speed well drilling to all oil districts! [Collegium of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Oil Industry approves technique of Baku innovator, recommends it for whole industry], Izv 2/1-500. (Photograph)—Advanced oil workers, high-speed drilling foremen [11 men pictured], Izv 2/1. For further advance of food industry, by U.S.S.R. Minister of Food Industry I. Sivolap, Izv 2/2-1900. (Feuilleton)—On question of pine stumps [Unprogressive Belorussian Wood Pulp Chemistry Industry Trust official stubbornly blocks introduction of new method for recovering by-products in tarworks], by I. Omelichkin, Izv 2/2-1000. Letter to editor: Pay close attention to requests from localities [Russian Republic Ministry of Communal Economy is unfamiliar with local needs and difficulties, fails to provide concrete assistance to local construction organizations], by Chief of Novosibirsk City Housing Administration I. Kuzmin, Izv 2/3-450. Winter on Volga-Caspian [Astrakhan

fishermen develop new techniques and equipment which double size of catch], by Staff Correspondent for Astrakhan Province A. Krasnov, Pr 3/1-850. Complex introduction of Stakhanovite experience [saves 2400 kilograms of metal at Sverdlovsk's Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant during January], Pr 3/1-150. Following example of Magnitogorsk steelworkers [Dneprodzerzhinsk steelworkers compete to fulfill annual plan ahead of schedule by eliminating production wastes], Pr 3/1-150. Following innovators' example [Ashkhabad spinning mill workers pledge to overfulfill annual plan by 150,000 meters], Pr 3/2-125. (Feuilleton)—Odd and even [Mine manager orders spasmodic work schedule in futile attempt to fulfill plan on time], by M. Burenkov, Pr 3/2-800. To editors of Pravda [Family of Ivan Grigoryevich Korobov expresses thanks for condolences on his death], Pr 3/4-25. Machines of Yerevan factories [Many new and improved types developed], Izv 3/1-150. Mobile pumping stations [put into mass production at Kursk factory], by Staff Correspondent M. Obukhov, Izv 3/2-100. With Komandorskiye Islands trappers [Blue fox season begins], by Staff Correspondent A. Iushin, Izv 3/2-225. Estonian shale—II. Kohtla-Järve Combine, by Marietta Shaginyan, Izv 3/2-1900. (Editorial)—Utilize production potentialities more fully, Pr 4/1-1300. Innovators' experiences to masses! [Competition to reduce expenditure of metal on each unit produced initiated at Stalinabad repair plant], Pr 4/1-300. With Urals factories' trademarks [Sverdlovsk is important machine-building center for whole U.S.S.R.], Pr 4/1-225. New equipment and old technology [Unprogressive Penza farm machinery factory management stubbornly clings to old work methods, fails to get most out of new equipment], by Staff Correspondent for Penza Province P. Shtabnov, Pr 4/2-1000. Steelworkers respond to Magnitogorsk's challenge [Zaporozhye and Nizhny Tagil mill workers pledge to overfulfill annual plans and reduce cost of production], Pr 5/1-300. With creators of powerful turbines [150,000-kilowatt turbine awaits assembly and testing at Leningrad's J. V. Stalin Metal Plant], Pr 5/1-200. Following Muscovites' example [Odessa factories compete to reduce expenditure of metal on each unit produced], Izv 5/1-200. Facing new tasks, by U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Light Industry N. Ryzhov, Izv 5/2-1900. Letter to editor: Kemerovo Coal Trust wastes lumber, by Director of West Siberian Office of Chief Mine Lumber Administration N. Pankevich, Izv 5/2-450.

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New construction on collective farms [Andizhan Province farm spends 4,000,000 rubles on new buildings during 1951], Pr 30/1-175. Training of machine operators [5500 tractor drivers study in Krasnodar Territory], Pr 30/1-75. Propaganda of advanced experience [Agricultural scientists and engineers report at Kursk Province conference of collective farm officials], Pr 30/2-200. In Far North [Khabarovsk Territory collective farmers live prosperous and cultured life under Soviet regime], by Staff Correspondent A. Iushin, Izv 30/1-500. Letter to editor: Store and distribute feed thriftily [Feed storage is badly organized in Voronezh Province], by Deputies to Podgorenskoye Village Soviet, Semiluki District, Voronezh Province I. Dolgikh, M. Akulova, I. Zolotukhin, Izv 30/2-400. Evenings at district culture centers [200 Novoselye District (Pskov Province) collective farmers attend lectures on animal husbandry], by Staff

Correspondent S. Polyansky, Izv 30/2-200. Irrigation farming experiment base [Ukraine Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation Research Institute fails to appreciate significance of work done by its Kamenka-Dneprovskaya Experiment Field], by Staff Correspondent A. Pavlovich, Izv 30/2-1200. Spring tree planting [1,000,000 seedlings prepared in Georgian Republic], Izv 31/1-100. (Editorial)—Toward new achievements in agriculture, Pr 1/1-1200. (Editorial)—For abundance of agricultural products! Izv 1/1-1300. For further strengthening of socialized sector—From report and election meeting at [Kiev Province] collective farm, by Ye. Kiselyev and A. Chernichenko, Pr 1/2-1900. Criticism and review: "Auxiliary Enterprises on Collective Farms" [is useful and comprehensive book], by Engineer M. Vaskov, Izv 1/2-600. New machines for M.T.S. [Chelyabinsk Province receives 73 tractors during January], Izv 2/1-100. Before spring forestation [87,000 hectares in Moldavian Republic to be planted to seedlings during 1952], Pr 3/1-200. Achievements of Estonian livestock breeders [Cattle herds increased by 55,000 head during 1951], Pr 3/2-225. Number of tractors increases [Tambov Province], Pr 3/2-100. Steppe is changing [People of Novochevchinsk District (Akmolinsk Province) enthusiastically join efforts to build irrigation system], by Staff Correspondent V. Bobrov, Izv 3/2-1500. New developments in work of tractor brigade [Krasnodar Territory drivers compete to reduce repair bills, save fuel and increase output], by Staff Correspondent for Krasnodar Territory Ya. Krivenok, Pr 4/1-800. Award to two Zaporozhye Province combine operators for high indices in harvesting and threshing of grain crops, Izv 5/1. In Volhynia [Collective farmers reclaim 30,000 hectares of land during 1951], Izv 5/1-200. Training of rural machine operators [60,000 study in 48 Ukraine Republic schools], Izv 5/2-100. Follow-up: "An institute cut off from collective farm production" [Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences directs Lvov Agrobiological Institute to eliminate shortcomings], Izv 5/2-100.

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On dispatcher Pavel Sudnikov's shift [Freight handling plan overfulfilled 40% through new traffic control technique], Izv 30/1-200. Advanced method of organizing train traffic, by Pavel Sudnikov, Pr 5/1-1000. (Photograph)—Minsk Stationmaster P. D. Sudnikov, initiator of advanced train traffic control method, Pr 5/1. Navigation on Amu-Darya [Seeds and fertilizer delivered to Turkmenian and Uzbek collective farms], Pr 1/2-100. On Dnieper [One-third of river fleet overhauled and ready for navigation], Izv 1/1-200. Preparations for navigation on Volga [Kazan prepares for increased traffic it will handle when Volga-Don Canal opens], Pr 2/2-300. On eve of first navigation [26 mooring installations being rebuilt on Rostov-on-Don—Stalingrad line], Pr 5/1-225. Navigation on Volga-Don [U.S.S.R. Ministry of Inland Shipping establishes passenger service schedules], Izv 5/1-200.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Historic victory of Soviet people—On ninth anniversary of destruction of German fascist forces at Stalingrad, by Guards Lieutenant General, Twice Hero of Soviet Union A. Rodimtsev, Pr 2/2-2800. Stalingrad's unfading glory, by Staff Correspondent for Stalingrad Province K. Pogodin, Pr 2/2-900.

(Editorial)—Historic victory at Stalingrad, Izv 2/1-1300. Stalingrad's unfading glory, by S. Rudenko, Izv 2/2-1700.

CITIES

New subway line open! Pr 31/1-750. New Moscow subway line put into operation—Meeting at Komsomol-Ring station, Izv 31/1-1000. (Photographs)—On new Moscow subway line, Novoslobodskaya and Komsomol-Ring stations, Pr 31/1- (Photographs)—New stations of Moscow subway, Izv 31/1. Construction project of Stalinist epoch, by Chief of Subway Construction Project N. Gubankov, Pr 31/2-1800. Remarkable construction project of Stalinist epoch, by Chief of Political Division of Moscow Subway Construction Project A. Kovalev, Izv 1/2-1500. Yesterday on new Moscow subway line [1,000,000 visitors admire new stations on opening day], Izv 1/2-125. On new subway line [Visitors admire new facilities], Pr 2/2-225. In Przhnevalsk [Four items], by Staff Correspondent V. Surkov, Izv 1/2-400. Criticism and review: For guidance of city officials [Ya. M. Druyan's "Creative Partnership of Leningrad's Scientists and City Officials" is dull reading but has some useful information for municipal officials], by S. Shchetin, Izv 1/2-500. Kaunas today, Pr 2/1-150. Kiev in 1952 [150 new buildings to be erected], Izv 2/1-350. Development of district centers [discussed by Karaganda Province Soviet Executive Committee], Izv 2/1-100. Cities are being planned here [Leningrad branch of All-Soviet Institute for City Planning draws up development plans for cities throughout U.S.S.R.], by Staff Correspondent K. Sukhin, Izv 2/1-850. In Mirgorod today, by Staff Correspondent N. Zagorodny, Izv 2/2-400. Improvements in capital of Uzbekistan [Two new theaters, numerous public buildings under construction in Tashkent], Pr 3/1-150. Follow-up: "Regarding quality of housing construction" [Moscow City Party Committee plans series of measures to eliminate shortcomings in work of Moscow Housing Trust], Pr 3/2-300. New construction in Baku, Izv 3/1-300. Architectural exhibit [portraying planned municipal improvements opens in Minsk], Izv 3/1-250. New houses, parks, theaters [in Frunze], Izv 3/1-175. In first days of February [Improvement of Tashkent's streets and parks begun], Izv 3/1-200. Follow-up: "A mandate not carried out" [Stavropol Territory Soviet Executive Committee provides necessary funds for public works improvements in Alexandrovskoye District], Izv 5/2-50.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

At Crimea health resorts today [10,000 workers vacation; twice as many as during 1951], Pr 30/1-250. January in Crimea [12,000 workers rest at Black Sea health resorts], by Staff Correspondent L. Timofeyev, Izv 30/1-750. New developments in medicine [Drug production to be increased during 1952; number of recently developed compounds now in large-scale production], Izv 3/2-200.

CULTURE

Exhibit of material about fighters for peace [Display devoted to 1951 International Stalin Peace Prize winners opened at Ukraine State Library], Pr 30/1-250. Dissemination of knowledge about aviation [M. V. Frunze Central Aviation Club has display devoted to Russian pioneers in aviation development], Pr 30/2-150. 25th anniversary of

M. V. Frunze Aviation Club, Izv 30/4-75. At Lermontov's cottage [85,000 visit Pyatigorsk Literary Museum during 1951], by Staff Correspondent I. Morozov, Izv 30/2-150. Cultural facilities for railwaymen [270 lectures delivered at remote Minsk Division stations during 1951], Pr 31/2-200. Clubs in lumber camps [Karelo-Finnish Drama Theater artists perform in rural clubs], Pr 1/2-175. Propaganda of music culture [Baku Palace of Culture presents lectures on songs of peoples of U.S.S.R.], Pr 1/3-150. (Editorial)—Flowering of culture of land of socialism, Pr 2/1-1300. Richest library in Siberia [Irkutsk's A. A. Zhdanov State University has 1,000,000-volume collection], Pr 2/2-200. Builders' lecture hall [opened in Voronezh], Izv 2/1-100. Propaganda of technical knowledge [Moscow workers' clubs offer broad and varied program of technical lectures], Pr 3/1-275. Lectures about great construction projects [500 delivered by Estonian Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge during 1951], Pr 4/1-225. Demand for books grows [Book trade increased by 1,000,000 rubles in Smolensk Province during 1951], Pr 4/2-100. Centers of culture in countryside [All Omsk Province collective farms have libraries], Pr 5/1-150. (Editorial)—Outstanding successes in cultural work [evidenced by report of Central Statistical Administration on fulfillment of state plan for 1951], Izv 5/1-1300.

SCIENCE

Conference on problems of linguistics [held by Belorussian Academy of Sciences], Pr 30/2-150. Session of East Siberian branch of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences [hears progress report on study of area's productive forces], Izv 31/4-200. Toward new successes of Soviet science—Annual meeting of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences [reviews achievements during 1951], Pr 4/1-600. General meeting of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Izv 2/1-225. Creative partnership of scientists [Scientists of Georgian, Azerbaidzhan and Armenian Republics work in close collaboration to solve many problems of vital significance to national economy], Pr 3/1-300. Preparations for observation of solar eclipse [Scientific team leaves Moscow for Ashkhabad], Pr 3/4-225. Partnership of scientific and production workers [discussed at Moscow meeting of Higher School and Scientific Institution Workers' Trade Union Central Committee], Pr 5/2-225. Linguists' creative discussion [Internal laws of development of language discussed at Institute of Linguistics Learned Council session], Pr 5/4-75. Conference on problems of linguistics, Izv 5/1-75. Presidium of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences announces death of Armenian historian, Academician Yakov Amasaspovich Manandyan, Pr 5/4-25.

EDUCATION

From Party Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences [Applications for admission now accepted], Pr 31/4-400. Research work in higher schools [Moscow meeting of university professors discusses progress of academic research and investigation], Pr 31/2-250. Research work in higher schools [Meeting ends], Pr 3/2-225. Research work in higher schools, Izv 3/1-225. Student vacations [Moscow clubs arrange numerous special activities during school vacations], Pr 4/1-250. Shortcomings in work of university [Lectures at Karelo-Finnish State University are on low ideological level, research work is poorly integrated with needs of lo-

cal economy; republic's Party central committee plans measures to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 4/2-150. Schools in forest settlements [100 schools built in Karelo-Finnish Republic for lumbermen's children], by Staff Correspondent N. Kononov, Izv 5/2-125.

RELIGION

Catholics of All Georgia dies, Izv 5/4-25.

THE ARTS

Opera on stage of [Saratov Province] village club, Pr 30/2-200. The theater: "Lyubov Yarovaya" on stage of Chelyabinsk Theater [Excellent production is well received by public, shows what a province theater can accomplish], by V. Vokhmintsev, Izv 30/2-700. "Sons of Moscow"—New production at Lenin Young Communist League Theater, Izv 30/4-100. The theater: Plays by local authors [Gorky Drama Theater has responded properly to earlier criticism, now works in close collaboration with local dramatists], by Staff Correspondent A. Yerokhin, Pr 1/3-1000. Awarding of prizes to participants of International Song Contest [Rumanian Embassy official presents prizes to Russian composers for best songs about peace and friendship among peoples], Izv 2/2-100. Village choruses in Transcarpathia [Almost every village has one], Pr 3/1-150. All-Russian conference of architects [opens in Moscow], Pr 30/2-175, Izv 30/1-200; [ends], Pr 3/2-200. "Son of the Steppes"—New Chinese feature film [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 3/4-100. The theater: Creative attitude toward traditions [Vakhtanov Theater's new production of "Yegor Bulichov and Others" compares favorably with unforgettable original production of Gorky classic], by V. Frolov, Pr 4/2-1100. Growth of art crafts [in Dagestan Autonomous Republic], Pr 5/1-125. Conference of young motion picture workers [opens in Moscow], Pr 5/2-150. Flowering of folk talents [Thousands participate in Lithuanian amateur reviews], Pr 5/2-100. In province theater [Kuibyshev Opera and Ballet Theater sponsors conferences at which patrons criticize its work, suggest changes and improvements], by Staff Correspondent A. Stepanov, Izv 5/1-600. Anniversary celebration of [Omsk Province] village chorus, by Staff Correspondent M. Budarin, Izv 5/2-225. Chinese artists in Donets Basin, Izv 5/4-50. Theater program, Pr 30/4-200, Izv 30/4-150; Pr 31/4-200, Izv 31/4-150; Pr-Izv 1/4-150; Pr-Izv 2/4-75; Pr 3/4-50, Izv 3/4-75; Pr 4/4-50; Pr 5/4-75.

LITERATURE

Centenary of Caradjale's birth [Moscow

writers observe Rumanian dramatist's anniversary], Pr 31/4-175. On 100th anniversary of Ion Luka Caradjale's birth, Izv 31/4-175. Criticism and review: The magazine and actuality [Latvian literary and political journal Karogs (Banner) publishes work of low ideological and artistic level], by G. Kalnins, Pr 4/2-2000. (Feuilleton)—On question of hands [Molotov magazine Prikamy (The Kama Area) publishes immature novel by writer who is preoccupied with hands, thereby doing disservice both to readers and to writer who needs more training and experience], by I. Ryabov, Pr 5/2-1000. Toward centenary of N. V. Gogol's death [Preparations in Moldavian Republic], Pr 2/2-200; [Central Council of Trade Unions unit directs subordinate units to assume active role in preparations for anniversary], Pr 3/2-150; [Preparations in Ukraine Republic], Pr 4/2-225; [Georgian Republic], Pr 5/2-125; [154 theaters prepare new productions of Gogol's works], Izv 5/3-50. Follow-up: "Make 'Lay of the Host of Igor' exhibit a permanent one" [U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences directs Institute of Literature to do so], Izv 5/2-50.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

In the newspapers: Raise level of literary creativeness [Soviet press combats attempts to impoverish socialist reality, to distort historical truth; three examples of good literary criticism cited], Pr 30/3-2000. Attentively heed warnings in the press [Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee directs all subordinate Party units to act immediately to remedy shortcomings revealed in newspapers], Pr 1/2-100. (Feuilleton)—A complimentary publication [Officials of Kishinev shoe factory hire author to write book heaping lavish but undeserved praise upon themselves; newspaper Sovetskaya Moldavia (Soviet Moldavia) knows book presents false picture but does not expose it as fraud], by V. Subbotin, Pr 1/2-1000. Raise level of press propaganda [Leningrad City and Province Party Committees' organ Propaganda i agitatsia (Propaganda and Agitation) is uninteresting, ideologically defective and affords little practical help to Party workers], by Staff Correspondent M. Kurtynin, Pr 1/2-1000. (Advertisement)—Novy mir No. 2, February [on sale], Izv 1/4-100. Letter to editor: Attentively heed voice of district newspaper [Officials take no action on shortcomings exposed by local press in Koryukovka District (Chernigov Province)], by Editorial Assistant of Prapor peremogi [Banner of Victory] M. Khomenko, Pr 2/2-350. [Contents of

No. 3 of magazine News, Pr 2/4-300, Izv 2/3-200. Books by Stakhanovites [published by Tula Province Publishing House], Pr 3/2-150. Story of a book [Brochure on Stakhanovite work methods is carefully edited by workers, engineers and scientists; result is accurate and readable summary of best production experience], by M. Otreshko, Izv 3/1-750. More attention to working people's letters [Azerbaijani newspaper Kommunist prints few letters, investigation of complaints is slow and perfunctory; Azerbaijani Communist Party Central Committee directs editors to remedy situation], Pr 4/2-150. (Editorial)—Improve standards of publishing work, Pr 5/1-1400.

RADIO-TV

Kiev television center [nears completion], Pr 2/1-50. Radios in collective farm villages [174 radio centers built in Belorussia during 1951; 300 more planned for 1952], Pr 4/2-200. Letter to editor: For normal functioning of television receivers [Fluctuations of voltage in Moscow power line interferes with reception; industry should produce inexpensive automatic voltage stabilizers to attach to sets], by B. Korchagin, Izv 5/2-175. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 30/4-100, Izv 30/4-300; Pr 31/4-250, Izv 31/4-400 [Each includes two television programs]; Pr 1/4-250, Izv 1/4-400 [one each]; Izv 2/4-350 [two]; Pr-Izv 3/4-200 [two each]; Pr 4/4-300; Pr 5/4-300 [one].

SPORTS

Successes of Soviet athletes—Nonchampionship match between U.S.S.R. and Finnish wrestlers [Russians win in all weight classes], Pr 2/4-300; under heading Finland-U.S.S.R.—International nonchampionship match, Izv 2/4-300. U.S.S.R. ice hockey trophy [32 teams compete for it], Izv 3/4-50.

MISCELLANY

(Advertisement)—Foreign Law Collegium seeks relatives to whom inheritances are due [from Shevel Lurye, Semyon Andreyev, G. Larkin, Abram Mikhlovich, Henry Sturtz, Harry Astrin, Avil Nepogodin, Isaac Levi, Martin Stal, Ewald Blok, Samuel Rosenthal, Blum, Viitanen, Drabik, Kaplan, Savitskaya, Vorobyeva and Bogacheva], Izv 30/4-150. Collective farm general stores [139 established in Belorussia during 1951], Pr 3/1-175. Readers report [Two items], Izv 30/2-125; [Two], Izv 2/2-75; [Two], Izv 3/2-100. News notes [Three items], Izv 30/2-125; [Three], Izv 1/2-100; [Five], Izv 5/2-175.

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The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

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SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

a	a	к	kh	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu†
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** e = ye when initial and after б, в, and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations нй and ий = y.

ко = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.

‡ ю after н = iu.

‡‡ я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.
Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

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